Weather
Overcast, cloudy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 54.7 and the minimum 38.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 46.4 and 29.3.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. E. of Australia, Ord. 8.30 a.m. tomorrow.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Grant, Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Sardinia, Nov. 26.

NO. 3475 VOL XII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 壬戌年十一月初七日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1922 大正十一年十二月廿四日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

S'HAI CAFES IN BEST BIBS AND TUCKERS FOR HOLIDAYS

Fine Programs To Be Offered By Jazz Palaces

DEL MONTE BILL

New Dancers To Appear; New Carlton To Open

An elaborate menu of holiday entertainment for social Shanghai is set forth in the announcements of the various hotels and cafes.

The Del Monte Cafe management, which has been delighting crowds for some weeks with excellent Russian ballet features, announces an added attraction for the holiday period, over and above the usual holiday cafe 'trimmings.' The popular ballet numbers—new ones—will be given and will be supplemented by a team of expert Hawaiian hula dancers, one of them famous for her dancing throughout the islands.

The Christmas eve program tonight will include the hula artists' first appearance, in special numbers, and they will appear thereafter nightly up to and including January 1.

The new dancers are Helen Mokila and Julia William, who danced for five months in Japan at the Tokio Peace Exposition, scoring a notable success. Helen Mokila has been conceded to be one of the finest hula dancers in the Hawaiian Islands and was selected from many exponents of the native dance to appear before the Prince of Wales when he visited Honolulu in August, 1920.

The Russian ballet is to stage special numbers during holiday week and on New Year's eve, the management promises, there will be two numbers of extraordinary interest. It is announced that reservations will not be held at the Del Monte later than 10:15 p.m.

NEW CARLTON OPENING

December 29 has been selected as the opening date for the new Carlton and a dinner de luxe and grand ball, with a English cabaret program, will inaugurate the luxurious dance palace opposite the Race Course.

Latest ballroom and fancy dancing will be demonstrated by the cabaret artists and the augmented Carlton orchestra will provide the music. There will be special dinner-dance features in the Carlton's present quarters tonight and tomorrow night will be a special "carnival" night. The first tea dance to be presided over by the new Carlton orchestra will take place this afternoon.

SPECIALS AT MAXIM'S

Special holiday programs will be carried through at Maxim's tonight, tomorrow night and throughout the week, with more festival arrangements being made for New Year's. Morris' enlivening aggregation of jazz artists have been preparing some new dishes for the dance fans and the music is promised to be even better than usual. A special Christmas dinner for which an elaborate menu had been arranged will be given at Maxim's tomorrow evening and if last night's special dinner is any criterion it will be worth travelling some distance to attend.

PARISIEN TO OPEN

Another new dancing establishment to add to the delights of terpsichorean Shanghai will open December 28, when the new Hotel Parisien inaugurates its ball room. Practically everything is prepared for the opening night and a jazz band numbering several notable performers who have recently arrived from the States will operate under the expert direction of George Warne, of the old Parisien orchestra.

St. George's with special menus, music and decorations, is also observing the holiday season.

Christmas dinners will be served in all the hotels, including the Astor, where the splendid new grill room was opened last night, the Palace, the Kalee and Savoy.

EMPIRE CONFERENCE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 22.—The Daily Mail announces that the British Empire economic and commercial conference will be held in London in May next. All the Dominions will be represented.

King Celebrates 4th Centennary Of First World Trip

King Alfonso & Queen Victoria. INT.

KING Alfonso of Spain, with Queen Victoria and their children and representatives of all the nations of the world, were present at Guetaria, Spain, to celebrate the fourth centenary of Juan Sabastian Elcano, native seaman of that town, who made the first voyage around the world, in 1522.

New Postal And Telegraph Rates Outlawed Today By General Ho's Order

Shanghai Follows Lead Of Chekiang, Fukien And Manchurian Provinces And Abolishes Tariffs Promulgated By Kao En-hung

Beginning today, the new postal and telegraph rates, which were authorised by the ex-Minister of Communications, Kao En-hung, will be abolished in Shanghai. The cancellation is made in an order issued by the local Defense Commissioner, General Ho Feng-lin, after hearing protests from six local organisations.

Chekiang province already has abolished the new tariffs because of popular opposition. General Lu Yung-hsiang, the director of Military Rehabilitation, issued the order which outlawed the new rates, which were considered by Chekiang bodies as detrimental to commercial interests.

Kiangsu province will abolish the rates from January 1, 1923 by an order of the Tuchun, General Chi Shih-yuan, and it is expected that before long the entire nation will revert to the old rates. A number of arguments have been advanced against the new tariffs. Chief among these was the allegation that the ex-minister, Mr. Kao, was attempting to secure a big loan on the proceeds, that the increase showed bad faith on the part of China when she had just secured the return of the foreign post offices through the Washington Conference and that, in actuality, the monthly returns from the telegraph and postal administrtions showed a decrease rather than an increase, because the people had refrained from making use of the services on account of the increase.

Other provinces outlawing the new tariffs are Fukien, Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang.

General Ho's action was taken as a result of numerous protests filed with him by local commercial organisations, headed by the General Chamber of Commerce, the Association of Chinee Newspapers, the Chinese Booksellers' Association, the Nantao Chamber of Commerce, the Joint Association of Publishers and Newspapers and the Publishers' Association, which were most concerned.

A general meeting of Chinese local officials was held in the yamen of the Defense Commissioner in Lunghua to discuss the protests. The meeting condemned the new rates and considered them illegal because they were not sanctioned by Parliament and decided to follow the lead of Chekiang, Fukien and the Southern, Western and Manchurian provinces by outlawing them.

A translation of General Ho's order issued to the telegraph and postal administrations, the contents of which were also forwarded to Peking, is as follows:

"The increased postal and telegraph rates have met with strong opposition and disapproval from all parts of the country and practically from every individual. Telegrams received by my office from Chambers of Commerce throughout the country state that the people are unable to meet this extra financial burden.

"Unless these new rates have been approved by Parliament I find it very difficult to reconcile them, and I am taking this opportunity of meeting the wishes of the people by cancelling them.

"I have already telegraphed to the Central Government asking that the order for the increases be cancelled, but I have not, up to the present time, received a reply. The merchants are constantly demanding that I

(Continued on Page 6)

U.S. SHIPPING CO. AIDS FOREIGNERS IN LIQUOR SUIT

International Mercantile Marine Files Brief In High Court

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Dec. 23.—Counsel for the International Mercantile Marine has filed a brief in the Supreme Court setting forth that it is not unlawful under American statutes for any vessel to bring ship stores of liquor within the territorial waters of the United States thus supporting the position of the foreign shipping lines which on December 19 filed a brief in the Supreme Court attacking Judge Hand's decision with regard to liquor on foreign vessels.

Irish Peace Envoy Slain In His Shop

(China Press Service)

Dublin, Dec. 23.—James Dyer secretary of the committee appointed to arrange peace terms between the representatives of the Free State Government and De Valera leader of the Incependents, was shot dead in his shop at Rath Mines today.

It was first reported that De Valera had been assassinated, but investigation proved the victim to be Dyer.

A "white paper" published by the Irish Free State Government some two months ago revealed the existence of serious differences between De Valera and the extreme military section of the Irregulars who are incensed against him because of a threat he had made to resign publicly.

Council Wins Suit For Taxes; Appeal Provision Suggested As Aid To Ratepayers Here

Atkinson And Dallas Must Pay Taels 6,588.75; Judge Recommends Action To Adjust Rateable Values Yearly

The following judgment was delivered yesterday morning at the British Supreme Court by Assistant Judge Peter Grain.

The Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai
vs.
Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas Ltd.

The Council claims the sum of Tls. 6,588.75 being the land tax due from the defendants as owners of Lot 1037, for the periods of half years, ending June 30, 1921, December 31, 1921 and June 30, 1921 and further the sum of Tls. 2,575.63 being the Land tax due from the defendants as owners of Lot 1039 for the period of half years ending June 30, 1921 and December 31, 1921.

The defendants admit that the land was regularly assessed at the time the assessment was under in 1920, but maintain that since the partition of the plot originally assessed; by the purchase by themselves of a part of the original plot, the assessed value of their portion of the land has altered. Namely that the value for assessment has been reduced by reason of the partition, and that the land as now divided and now under their ownership has not been assessed and therefore they are not liable to pay the sums due on the original assessment.

The facts are as follows:

At the time the land was assessed it belonged to the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company and was registered in their name.

It was registered as parts of Lots 10195 and 10200 and was part of a large plot of land with a considerable frontage on to the Whangpoo River.

PLOT DIVIDED

Since the assessment on April 7, 1920, the plot of land has been divided into three parts. The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Coy. having retained possession of rather more than half of land, which has a frontage on to the river, while they have disposed of two plots (now styled Lots 1037 and 1039) having no river frontage, at the back of the river fronted lands which are debarred from river frontage by the land remaining in possession of Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf.

The defendants maintain that the plot of land ought to be re assessed, and that the part of the land now possessed by themselves should be assessed at a lower figure than formerly, because the value of the land has been reduced by the division of the plot in consequence of the loss of the river frontage.

The plaintiffs maintain that the original assessment stands and is recoverable until such period as a new assessment is made in accordance with the rules and customs of the Council.

The principle of assessment in the Shanghai Concession is as follows:

Assessors who are not members of the Council but independent individuals are appointed at certain periods to assess the land under the Council in the Settlement. The assessment arrived at by these Assessors is finally brought before a ratepayers' meeting for that meeting to adopt or not as they see fit. In the event of the assessment being approved by the resolution of the ratepayers it remains in force until the next assessment is decided upon by resolution of the ratepayers and in due course approved and passed by them.

The power to levy the rate is given by Article IX. of the Land regulations.

In the present case Mr. S. J. Halse and Mr. N. L. Sparke were appointed as assessors to assess the land in the Settlement, in accordance with a resolution of ratepayers on April 7, 1920.

ASSESSED VALUE

The assessment of those gentlemen was in due course passed by a resolution of ratepayers, and by a resolution of ratepayers on April 14, 1921, was duly levied from January 1, 1921, at the rate of 7-10th of 1 percent on assessed value of land; a similar resolution being passed on January 1, 1922.

The assessed value duly passed by the ratepayers of these plots of land is Tls. 25.000 per mow.

The new title deeds of the portion of land sold by Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company to the defendants were issued in December, 1920. There appears to be no definite period at which assessments take place, the practice being to retain an assessment until some general alterations in values of property has taken or is about to take place.

The general principle, which I have already described, on which land is assessed and rates levied has been discussed in this Court on certainly three occasions, namely in the Shanghai Municipal Council versus Tam Wa. The Shanghai Municipal Council versus Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, and the Shanghai Municipal Council versus Hardoon. In the first case Mr. Frederick Bourne was the Judge, and in the other two cases Sir Havilland de Sausmarez was the presiding Judge.

On each occasion the principles of assessment and the levying of the rates was approved and upheld by the Court. In the case of Shanghai Municipal Council

(Continued on Page 6)

BRITAIN SENDS WAR VESSEL TO RUSSIAN WATERS

Action Follows Soviet's Rejection Of Damage Claim

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 23.—Arising from the unsatisfactory outcome of the British Government's representations and the Soviets' repudiation of the claim for £26,000 compensation in connection with the recent incident off Murman coast a warship has been despatched to Russian waters to protect British fishing vessels.

It appears that the Hull trawler, Magneta, was fishing nine miles off the coast when it was arrested on a charge of being within the alleged territorial waters limit of 12 miles. The Magneta was not seaworthily handled by the Russian guard during a violent gale and was driven ashore and wrecked and all hands an board drowned. The companion vessels, which escaped arrest safely rode out of the storm.

FARES TO EUROPE SHARPLY CUT BY CANADIAN PACIFIC

First Class Rate via Canada Now Reduced To £120

A reduction of approximately £26 in the first class fare from Shanghai to Europe, via Canada, was announced here yesterday by Mr. A. H. Tessier, general passenger agent for North China of the Canadian Pacific line.

The new rate to London, or the continent is £120 and is announced in connection with the Canadian Pacific's Spring and Summer schedule. It becomes effective on January 1. The trip to London or Paris occupies 28 days, that to Berlin 30 days. The rate previously was in gold dollars, based on £146.

Second class fares are to be reduced proportionately.

Senator Would Abrogate Treaties

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Dec. 22.—Senator McKellar (Democrat) today submitted an amendment to the Ship Subsidy Bill proposing the abrogation of certain "discriminating" commercial treaties with, inter alia, Borneo, The Netherlands, China and Persia.

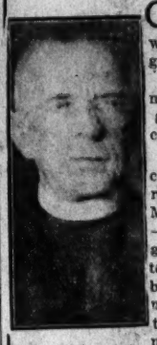
A second amendment proposed by Senator McKellar aimed at the abrogation of the Anglo-American Convention of 1815 on the ground that it discriminated against American trade and commerce.

It's been said millions of times but they never have found any other way of saying it. You'll have to take our word for it when we wish you a

MERRY CHRISTMAS
—and many more of 'em.
LARRY.

A Merry Christmas Message

By The Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons



DEAN SYMONS

CHRISTMAST IDE is with us once again, and Shanghai gives very evident indications that we are prepared to celebrate the Festival in the good old way, and so enjoy ourselves.

There is no store in this great commercial metropolis but has been decked with appropriate gaiety, replete with seasonable commodities. The counters are no longer overstocked.

Throngs of busy shoppers, with wizard-like celerity, have been exchanging the coin of the realm for bulky packages of unusual shape. Mothers and Fathers—not to speak of rich Uncles—have been escorting groups of the younger generation through the mazes of top-heavy stalls to make purchases—the selection of the presents being rendered the more difficult by reason of the necessity of examining all, lest, some priceless treasure should be passed unfingered and uncommented. It might be difficult to decide whether the young or the old were more enchanted by the lavish display.

"Punch" recently had two good seasonable pictures. The scene of the first was that of a large railway station, into which one of the newest modern locomotives has just steamed. And the rich uncle, much burdened with parcels of an obvious sort, is scarcely able to drag away his tiny nephew, with whom he has "walked the shops," and is responsible for most of the purchases.

"Boo, boo" he cries, pointing his baby fingers in the direction of the puffing leviathan, stamping his little feet with important rage. "I want it, I want it." And the second picture shows a diminutive young gentleman of some six years' importance who has found his way into an alarmingly large emporium, and therein encountered a giant-like immaculate shop assistant whose serenity is disturbed by the lisped inquiry, "Please have you anything for fourpence that would do for a father?"

Perhaps these pictures are capable of a local coloring. Anyway it is going to be a merry Christmas for us even if we have a surfeit of presents, and an attack of acute indigestion thrown in from partaking "not wisely but too well" of unusual if seasonable dainties.

But the real enjoyment of the season will come to those whose thoughts will hark back to the origin of the Festival—the *first* Christmas Day—when we read there rang upon the clear, midnight air the "glad tidings" of the emancipation of humanity from the thraldom of wrong. *Far back in the history of humanity can be traced the fatal false step which took man out of the right path—when he chose "self" instead of God.*

And since that time in ever widening deviation man has trod God's earth. Now and again, the whole world over, a consciousness of lack and of failure has been voiced, and a desire, at times almost inarticulate, expressed, for, a Golden Age of help and delivery. But the way back could not be won thus. Once off the track it was humanly impossible to regain it. And Divine intervention was the only course.

And when by preparation through a chosen race, mankind was ready, "in the fulness of time God sent forth His Son, born of a woman, born under the law, that He might redeem them which were under the law." And the first Christmas is the story of that redemptive act. Herein is the great mystery of God's Wisdom, Love and Power—the record of God's Best Gift. "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son."

But a gift given must be received to be effective. And the best wish this season can suggest is that, with humble, adoring hearts, we may say "Thanks be to God for his inestimable Gift."

"O may we keep and ponder in our mind
God's wondrous love in saving lost mankind;
Trace we the Babe, Who hath retrieved our loss,
From His poor manger to His bitter Cross;
Tread in His steps, assisted by His grace,
Till man's first heavenly state again takes place."

Shriners Establish Fund In Memory Of Dr. Hykes For Aid Of Needy Children

Unfortunate Little Ones Of All Creeds And Races To Be Helped Along Lines Carried Out By Shriners In America

A memorial fund for the establishment of free hospital treatment for crippled children in memory of Dr. John Reside Hykes, the grand old man of Christian missionary activities in China, and for many years the leading American citizen of Shanghai, has been established by Nomad Oasis, the Shanghai Shriner's club, as a Christmas present to the unfortunate youngsters of Shanghai.

Announcement of the foundation of the fund was made public yesterday by Mr. John S. Potter, chairman of the publicity committee of the Shrine club, on the eve of the day Santa Claus is supposed to give his best gifts to the kiddies, on behalf of the officers and members of Nomad Oasis.

In announcing the memorial fund the local Shriners explain that after more than a year of good intentions they have at least realised their plans with funds made available by the last Shriner's Minstrels and personal contributions of the members. The memorial, established in honor of the first President Emeritus of Nomad, aims to follow the same splendid work which is being done by Shrine Temples in North America on behalf of crippled and disabled children, to give them a real opportunity for happiness and usefulness.

TO BENEFIT ALL

In the United States such work is a broad movement which is taking care of an increasing number of children without regard to race, color or creed, in little cots side by side are little crippled negroes, sons and daughters of Catholics and Masons, every deserving child that is found. In Shanghai the club's activities will be necessarily limited at first and the children of those closest in sympathy with the work of the Shriners will be given first call. In the near future, however, it is expected to extend the work to the same full scope as in the United States.

The work under the Hykes Memorial will be carried on by a committee consisting of Dr. Thomas B. Dunn, Dr. Julian Petit and Mr. R. P. Roberts of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The funds are to be distributed by the Executive Committee, upon recommendation of the special committee named, to those, who without it, would not have the means of improving their condition as fully as possible; crippled and disabled children, first of all to meet hospital and medical bills, then to provide for schooling and the opportunity for a career that will enable them to find happiness.

SCOPE OF PLAN

Under present plans the needy children will be placed in hospital for any necessary medical attention including operations, and then care for them until they are in perfect health again. If the children are orphans or their parents are unable to properly provide for them the Shriners will then continue the education of the children until they have reach-

(Continued on Page 2)

FRENCH LOOK TO GERMANY FOR 'BIT BY BIT' INDEMNITIES

Want Payment On Capital Rather Than Annuities

TO KEEP PEACE

Will Not Permit Disagreement With Allies

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 22.—The Temps emphasises the following passages in the speech of the Premier on reparations before the Senate yesterday:

It is desirable that Germany should acquit herself progressively of her debt by paying bit by bit the capital, instead of annuities, and by procuring money from abroad for that purpose. But that is not to say that the settlement of reparations must be placed in the hands of bankers. The settlement must remain entrusted to the Governments concerned and the Reparations Commission. The great part of the costs of the war to France is represented by her debt to Britain and the United States. It would not be admissible that she should repay these countries before being herself indemnified for the damage she has suffered. At the forthcoming conference at Paris, if it happens that the Allies do not reach a common solution on these points, we shall then make an amicable settlement in order that difference of views may never take the shape of disagreement or weaken and disturb our alliances.

REFUGEES WILL NOT SAIL TILL AFTER XMAS

Orphans Get Presents—To Give Benefit Concert At French Club

With five ships in drydock undergoing necessary repairs the Russian refugees at Woosung are marking time until after Christmas and according to both Admiral Stark, commander of the portless fleet, and Mr. V. Grosse, Commissioner for Russian Affairs, no action will be taken until the ships are repaired and ready to sail.

It is expected that all five ships will be fit by Saturday or Sunday, and the fleet is expected to sail on Monday or Tuesday. Where the next port of call in search of a port of welcome will be is not known but it is thought the refugees will turn South, possibly to Saigon.

No announcement of any action taken on the Soviet Government's offer of amnesty to the refugees if they will return to Russian waters has been made and it is assumed that they will merely disregard the offer.

FOR ORPHANS

Russian orphans at Woosung received some Christmas cheer through the kindness of Mr. A. C. Ellis of the Navy 'Y'. Mr. Ellis received and distributed the Community Christmas tree presents, half of the gifts going to Madame Grosse, wife of the Russian Commissioner, at 1 Whangpoo Road, for distribution among the Russian orphans.

One doll was marked "for one of the little Russian refugees," and the children of the Ricsha Mission contributed a box of sweets for the Russian orphans.

The 35 orphans being cared for by Mrs. Dietricks, wife of the former head of the Vladivostok government, at Siccawei in the old railway station, were given toys for Christmas cheer.

Among the presents distributed through Mr. Ellis' courtesy were many toys, a large number of garments, and provisions, mostly canned goods.

A concert and dance "to save the Russian orphans at Woosung" will be given at the French Club on Wednesday, January 3 at 10 o'clock under the auspices of a Franco-Russian committee.

On the program will be Mme. Tcherkaskala, Melle. B. Jouravel, Melle. J. Fourmont, Mr. M. Speelman, Mmes. Van Der Steen, Bereshkova, Tomina, Bereshkova, and Koretskaia, and Messrs. Fiori, Leseur and Yolkoff.

LITTLE TROUBLE AT POOTUNG MILL SAYS MANAGER

Women Workers Did But Slight Damage, Is The Announcement

An official denial of the report that women workers of the Han Yeh Cotton Mill in Pootung demolished the mill offices and routed the attacking party and armed police, was issued yesterday by the management.

According to the announcement of the management, which was advertised in the Chinese press, only a small number of the women employes cut the electric wires in the "fine counts" department on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock so that no work was done in that department during the rest of the day.

However, on the following morning the wires were repaired and the entire crew went back to work, including every millhand in the department. The disturbance was created, the management stated, through an argument between a few girls and Inspector An. All the men workers and the majority of the women refused to participate.

The police merely came in and looked on and there was no serious trouble, asserted the management.

Shriners Establish Fund In Memory Of Dr. Hykes

(Continued from Page 1)

ed an age to care for themselves by some trade or profession.

The proposed work under the Hykes Memorial will be explained to the party of 200 or more Shriners from Islam Temple of San Francisco—already conversant with the splendid work being carried on in the United States—when they arrive on their pilgrimage in February. Several million dollars is expended on the work annually in the United States as every Shriner in the world contributes $2 per year to the hospital fund, and it may be possible in the near future to secure aid from the national fund for Shanghai cripples, which would allow the work to be carried on on a much greater scope.

The local Shriners have already made a contribution to the 200 or more orphans among the Russian refugees at Woosung, being the first organisation outside of the Chinese Government relief to make a donation toward the orphans' assistance.

Peking Notes

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 23.—At President Li Yuan-hung's luncheon party yesterday the President, General Chang Shou-tseng, Mr. Wu Ching-lien and Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang succeeded in persuading Dr. C. T. Wang to carry on the Premiership for a few days, Dr. Wang stipulating that President Li Yuan-hung should send a dispatch to the Senate urging an early vote on General Chang Shou-tseng's nomination. This was done this morning and the Senate this afternoon will probably arrange an emergency meeting for that purpose. Dr. C. T. Wang attended the Cabinet this morning.

Peking, December 23.—Mr. Yi Tse-chien is introducing a Bill in the Senate saying that Kiaochao has already been restored and the restoration of Weihaiwei is being negotiated but nothing has been done with regard to Kwangchowwan. The Bill, therefore, urges the House to take the measures necessary to bring about the opening of negotiations with the French in that connection.

Peking, December 22.—With reference to the rumor that the Japanese Government is countenancing proposals for a system of international control in China, the Japanese Foreign Office authorizes an emphatic denial that it ever considered such a scheme which the Japanese Government describes as utterly false and merely concocted in order to embarrass Japan.

Peking, December 23.—Mr. Huang Hsi-chuan, the provisional Chairman, presided at the Senate this afternoon. Mr. Cheng Chang how said that as the Senate had received a dispatch from the President saying that the House of Representatives had already voted on the nomination of General Chang Shou-tseng and that it was necessary for the Senate to vote on it as soon as possible in order to avoid a state of political anarchy, he moved that the Senate take the vote on Wednesday next regardless of whether a Speaker had been elected in the interim. Failing such an election the provisional Speaker would preside. This was unanimously carried.

Sigra. Impollomeni

Sigra. Impollomeni, one of the principal Dramatic Sopranos appearing with the Italian Opera Company during their season in Shanghai. The Company open at the Olympic Theater the first week of January.

Japanese Post Office Issues Savings Notice

As our readers know foreign post-offices in China are to be withdrawn the end of this month and in this connection the local Japanese post office requests that all their saving bank depositors (should they so desire) withdraw their deposits, also that holders of postal orders cash same not later than Sunday next since business cannot be transacted here subsequent to that day. After December 31 the money can only be recovered in Japan. Savings Bank deposits can still be continued but all deposits and withdrawals will be confined to Japan and Manchuria, etc., as from the New Year.

Japanese Must Give Up U.S. Land

(China Press Service)

Olympia, Wash., Dec. 23.—The Superior Court of Franklin County in a decision handed down today held that land now held by a Japanese named Eshkuta in the city of Pasco must be returned to the state as the laws against aliens owning property had been violated. It was alleged that the Japanese was the real owner of property supposed to have been owned by the Buddhist Mission Society.

German Teachers In 3 Cities Strike

(China Press Service)

Cologne, Dec. 21.—Objecting to a wage of twenty-three marks an hour, the teachers in Cologne's continuation schools have struck for more pay. Similar action already had been taken by the faculties of vocational institutions at Duisburg and Essen.

The Cologne staffs include teachers from the public grade-schools, engineers, and expert handworkers. Some time ago they were conceded sixty-three marks an hour, but their union alleges no actual payments were made at this rate.

At the prevailing rate of exchange, twenty-three marks hourly means a wage of less than five cents for an eight-hour day.

STRING ORCHESTRA

Members of the Shanghai Amateur String Orchestra are reminded that no rehearsal will take place on Wednesday. Will they please meet as usual on Wednesday, January 3, 1923. Intending members please present yourselves at 8:30 p.m. Wednesday at the Japanese Club in Poone Road, where rehearsals are held.

LISBON TRIAL

(French Wireless)

Paris, Dec. 22.—A mixed military and naval tribunal at Lisbon is hearing the cases of the revolutionaries of October, 1921, including the former Premier, Colonel Manoel Coetho.

Obituary

PROF. CHU CHIN

Dr. Chu Chin, professor of Sociology of Southwestern University, passed away at his home in Sin Kang Lee, Sinza Road, Thursday. He is survived by the widow and three children.

Dr. Chu was born in Wusih in 1885 and was a graduate of the Universities of Wisconsin and Columbia, the latter institution conferring on him the doctor's degree in 1916. His subject of dissertation was "The Tariff Problem of China." He was a member of the American Economic Association, the Association of Political and Social Sciences, the American Sociological Association and the American Statistical Association.

A memorial service is being planned for him by several local organisations.

M. NARUTOWICZ

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 22.—The funeral of the late President of Poland, M. Narutowicz, takes place this morning at the Warsaw Cathedral.

MR. D. R. McEUEN

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 23.—The funeral service for the late Mr. D. R. McEuen of the Bank of China was held in the British Legation Chapel this morning at 11 o'clock. Bishop Norris officiated and a large number of friends were present. Subsequently a masonic service was conducted by the Brethren of International Lodge, Peking, who assembled round the coffin, which was draped with the Union Jack. Many beautiful wreaths were sent by friends and organisations, including the staff of the Bank of China, International Lodge and St. Andrew's Society.

MR. ALEXANDER DOYLE

(China Press Service)

Boston, Dec. 23.—Mr. Alexander Doyle, the well known sculptor, died here today, aged 64.

Mr. Doyle studied sculpturing in Carrara and Florence, followed by further study at Rome and Paris. Among his famous works in the United States are the marble portrait and pedestal at the grave of John Holward Payne at Washington, General Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert E. Lee and Gen. G. T. Beauregard at New Orleans, Horace Greeley in New York, Emma Willard at Troy, New York, Francis Scott Kay at Frederick, Maryland, and Soldier's Monuments at New Haven and Montgomery.

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Paintings Exhibition Continues At Carlton

It is announced that the exhibition and sale of paintings by Mr. Rudolph Utz, which has been shown for the past week at the Carlton Cafe, will be continued for the next few days. Mr. Utz has accomplished a number of successful portraits of children while in Shanghai, as well as several portraits of grownups, notably that of Mrs. Ronald Macleod, which is hung in this exhibition. This portrait has attracted much attention, not only for its beauty of coloring, but for the manner in which he has caught the spirit of the sitter.

On the wall near hangs a portrait of Mrs. Parlow, mother of the famous violinist, by Mrs. Macleod, a strong sketch in oils, painted with a free brush and a sure hand, giving an unusually pleasing effect. Mr. Utz is showing a number of out-of-door sketches, both in oils and water colors, and his unusual quality of brushwork and sympathetic color make his pictures of a distinctly different type. The exhibition will continue through Wednesday.

PERU TO STAY OUT

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 22.—It is officially stated that Peru will not be present at the fifth Pan-American Conference on Chili in March.

League Commission Completes Its Work

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 22.—The Bibliography Sub-Commission, appointed by the Commission of the League of Nations for intellectual co-operation, has concluded the preliminary examination of the questions of the creation of one or more world libraries and the coordination of bibliographic work

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Amount Invested	10 years	20 years	30 years
$ 1,000	$ 1,989.79	$ 3,959.26	$ 7,878.09
5,000	9,948.94	19,796.29	39,390.46
10,000	19,897.89	39,592.60	78,780.91
20,000	39,795.78	79,185.19	157,561.82

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Lloyd George's Memoirs

Continuing The Former British Premier's Own Story

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing his series of newspaper articles, takes the French government to task severely for wrecking the Cannes and Genoa conferences by refusal to join the other countries in wording out an agreement which would guarantee the peace of Europe. The ex-Premier states that at Cannes, France insisted upon a military treaty accompanying the proposed agreement, a treaty which had been proved by the past to be mere folly. Then at Genoa the British statesman declares that the constantly changing attitude of the Paris government prevented M. Barthou from assisting in reaching an agreement, and made all participants feel that one of the great countries responsible for the meeting was trying to prevent its success.

A translation of Mr. Lloyd George's third article from the Tokio Asahi follows in full:

The political change in Paris shattered our expectations. The Cannes conference was wrecked at the very moment it struggled to the very threshold of success. The delegates were thrown into the depths of suspicion for a second time. Europe was, at it were, on the point of entering into the harbor of international friendship when it was thrown back into angry waves of distrust. France shamefully rejected the assurance that England would remain faithful, even in the face of the disloyalty of other countries, to the security agreement. France bluntly told us that unaccompanied by a military agreement to support it, the security pact would be worse than useless.

The military agreement suggested by France is a thing which we never could bring ourselves to accept. Europe had suffered too much from such agreements, in which were contained the germs of future trouble and calamity. We had outlived the idea of repeating the folly of subscribing to treaties of this nature.

ADVICE FOR TIGER

The draft agreement with England now lies in a waste-paper basket. But it must be remembered that we had no particular wish to crumple it and throw it there.

M. Clemenceau is spreading this complaint in America, directing his words at England. He would be serving a useful purpose if he made this complaint in his own country, instead of America, and directed it at his own countrymen.

With the failure of the agreement the effort to bring about tranquility and peace in Europe vanished. There is no need to recount here the proceedings of the Genoa conference.

Instead of endeavoring to give effect to the decisions of the Cannes conference as a principal member of the gathering, the new French Cabinet played the part of a critic, complaining at every turn, thereby putting others to trouble and annoyance. Whenever a new trouble appeared France would recede from the position which she had voluntarily assumed, and would laugh in her sleeves at the sight of Europe staggering, as it were, under a heavy burden.

BARTHOU HANDICAPPED

This must not be taken to mean that I am complaining about M. Barthou, the French plenipotentiary at the Genoa conference. He endeavored to be as faithful as possible to the deliberations of the conference, when the idea of opening it had been scoffed at by his Government. He did his very best to make the conference a success in circumstances which were far from favorable to the satisfactory execution of his mission.

Despite his endeavors, there was no reason to expect the accomplishment of what he aimed at. At each step he was confronted with a new hindrance. He was annoyed; he was at a loss. Whenever he took a step, an urgent dispatch from Paris spread a net over him from his back, so to speak, and prevented him from going on. Such messages which he received from Paris during the Genoa conference numbered more than 100 by my estimation.

What should the unfortunate delegate have done in such unfavorable circumstances? To my thinking he would have failed at whatever he might have attempted. The difficulties besetting the French representative upset the plans of representatives of other European countries.

Everyone was anxious to see the conference end in peace. There is not the slightest shadow of doubt about their hearty wishes for an outcome of the conference which would bring peace for all Europe.

They, however, could not but feel the attempt of one of the greatest countries which had arranged the gathering to wreck the hopes of a successful ending of the conference. It is only natural that these countries should attempt to take a neutral attitude on the issues before the gathering. Despite the unfortunate attitude which her Government maintained throughout the conference, France consented to be a party to the provisional Genoa agreement.

The peace of East Europe could thus be maintained for some months. In the days before the Genoa conference uneasy reports were circulated from the Baltic on the north and the Black Sea on the south about the gathering and strengthening of the forces in this country or that in defence of its borders, and the movement of troops charged to execute a nefarious purpose. If the Genoa conference achieved anything it served to dispel an ominous cloud which had been gathering over the political skies of Europe.

Fascisti Wreck Newpaper Office

(French Wireless)

Paris, Dec. 22.—Fascisti at Naples today wrecked the offices of the newspaper, Il Giorno, which was alleged to have German sympathies.

LOTTERY ADDICTS DONATE LARGELY AT MIXED COURT

The Mixed Court treasury benefitted largely and a number of the local gentry experienced a corresponding dampening of holiday spirits yesterday when 73 men and women were charged with participating in a Hwo Wei lottery.

Detective Sub-Inspector Gabbutt, outlining the case to the Court, stated that as a consequence of information received he and other police officers raided a number of connected Chinese dwellings in Chaoufoong Road Thursday afternoon. There were about 200 people in the place and after the stampede 73 were found to be in the hands of the law. The police also scooped up $141 Mex., a $10 note, a $5 note and numbers of ten and twenty-cent pieces and coppers, besides 143 packets of lottery tickets and a set of account books. One man was pointed out as the operator of the lottery, but the police believed him to be just a scapegoat, who was willing to take the blame—for a consideration. The police later also took into custody another man who was very active in bailing out the prisoners and who was believed to have been connected with the operation of the lottery.

Fifty-nine of the Chinese charged failed to appear in Court thereby forfeiting an aggregate of $590 bail. The so-called conductor of the lottery was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and the rest were fined $5 each and the money seized was ordered confiscated.

Red Army Gets 10,000,000 Roubles

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Dec. 22.—Complying with the demand of the President of the Revolutionary Tribunal, M. Trotsky, the Soviet Budget Commission has agreed to allow an additional 10,000,000 gold roubles for the needs of the Red Army during the forthcoming year.

STRIKE IN INDIA

(Reuter's Service)

Calcutta, Dec. 22.—A general tramway strike has been called, following the dismissal of a driver. Trams are only running on two routes. There have been a few cases of assaults on workers, three of whom have been taken to hospital. A restricted service, guarded by armed police, is being maintained with Howrah.

Unknown Chinese Killed In Accident

An unknown Chinese who was injured on Sinza Road December 16 and never regained consciousness died at the Shantung Road Hospital Thursday. The man, who was about 60 years of age, was walking along the road when he was struck from behind by a wheelbarrow loaded with bales of cotton. The impact threw the victim against a Westbound tram car and he was hurled to the pavement, his head striking on some water pipe being used in repair work. A verdict of accidental death was returned following an inquest held at the Public Mortuary yesterday morning.

MEN FORM CORSET CLUB

(China Press Service)

Chicago, Dec. 23.—The Chicago Corset Club, composed mostly of salesmen, who have started the fad of men wearing corsets to improve their figures, announced today that recruits are rolling in by the dozens.

MARRIED WOMEN FIGHT TO RETAIN TEACHING JOBS

British Veterans Association Seek To Have Them Ousted

(China Press Service)

London, Dec. 22.—The fight against married women acting as school teachers in the public school of England, which has been going on for some time, reached a climax when sixty four married women teachers were discharged from their duties in one of the London suburbs.

During the war married women were practically the only persons available for teaching, and since then they have kept their jobs dospite the efforts of many veterans' associations to have them expelled in order to allow ex-service men and nurses to resume their positions.

An attempt was made recently to exclude married women from teaching in the schools of Middlesex County but they were able to take the case to Chancery Court, asking for an injunction against the school authorities. The case still is pending. Efforts to have the married women excluded from the school under the jurisdiction of the London County Council, however, have failed, and the Council has refused to pass a motion to this effect.

DOUBTS REPORT

(China Press Service)

Nogales, Ariz., Dec. 23.—Col. A. Y. Menal, commanding the detachment of ten United States army airplanes which have been searching for Lieut-Col. Marshall, Lieut. Webber, aviators missing in Mexico, said tonight that he had been unable to secure any confirmation of the report that their charred bodies had been discovered just over the Arizona border and that he did not believe the report.

NEW ENVOY NAMED

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 22.—The Deputy, Herr Koester, formerly Minister of the Interior in the Wirth Cabinet, has been appointed German Minister at Riga.

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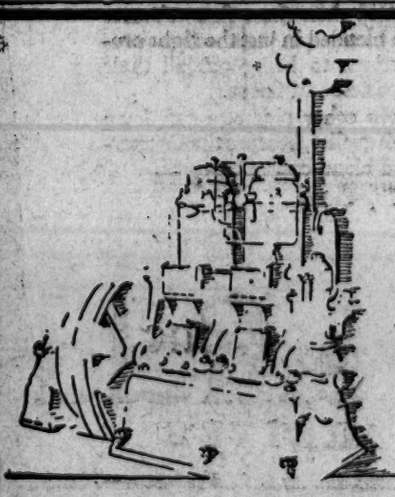
NEW MODELS

TO BE SEEN AT THE

ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

34 NANKING ROAD



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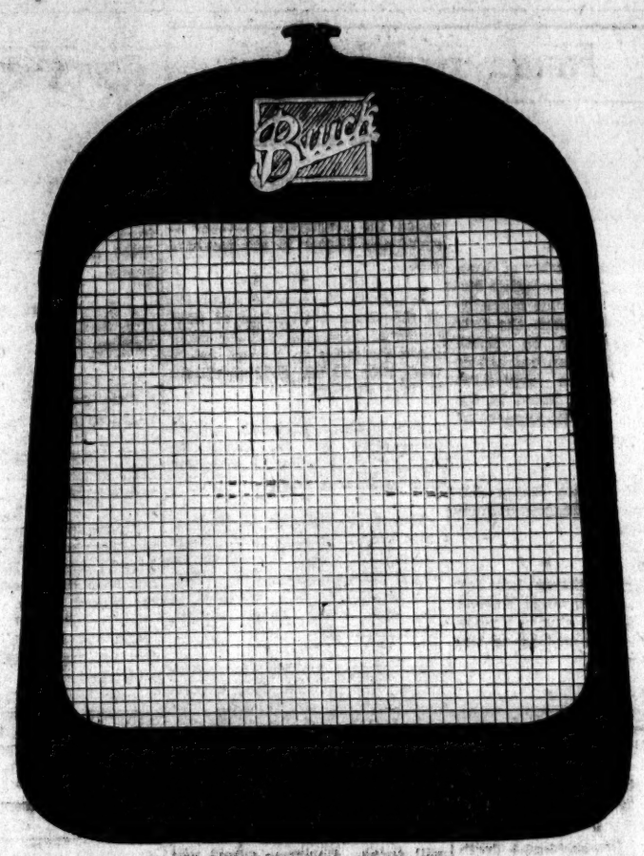

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79 Nan Chi Tze

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U. S. POST OFFICE IS TO DISPATCH TWO FINAL MAILS

Only two more mails are to be despatched by the American post office before its withdrawal on December 31. The first one is to go on the Empress of Australia tomorrow, and the next is to be sent on the President Jefferson on December 31.

Ordinary matter to go on the Australia will close at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning and registered closed yesterday evening. The vessel is due at Woosung from Hongkong early tomorrow morning and sails in the afternoon. The tender with outgoing passengers and baggage for the steamer will leave the Customs jetty at 10:30, and incoming passengers are expected to land about 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

With 1,570 bags of mail from America, the President Grant is due to arrive in Shanghai next Tuesday and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. Following the Grant, two more trans-Pacific liners are due before the New Year holidays. The Nanking of the China Mail is expected on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning, and the Empress of Canada is due at Woosung on December 30.

The President Lincoln which arrived in Shanghai on Friday from America, sailed for Hongkong and Manila yesterday afternoon.

MUTT & JEFF -:- The New Foreman? -:- By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off).

THIS IS A SOFT JOB, MUTT! IF WE NURSE IT ALONG IT'LL LAST UNTIL CHRISTMAS, EASY PICKING!
SOFT IS RIGHT! THE BOSS IS A BOOB AND WE CAN DO AS WE PLEASE!
JIM DODGIN IS MY NAME, SIR! I HEAR YOU WANT TO ENGAGE A NEW FOREMAN!
DODGIN YOU LOOK LIKE YOU CAN HANDLE MEN! YOU'RE HIRED! HUSTLE OUT AND STIR UP THOSE MEN WHO ARE LAYING DOWN ON THE JOB!
CHEERO, OLD DEAR! AND WHO ARE YOU?
I'M DODGIN, THE NEW FOREMAN!
SO ARE WE! SIT DOWN AND HAVE A SMOKE WITH US!
YOU'RE FIRED!

Federal Officials Boozers, He Says

(China Press Service)

Washington, Dec. 23.—Congressman William D. Upshaw, Democrat, of Georgia, in a speech in the House today called on all Federal officials to sacredly declare that "they will themselves stop assisting the bootleggers to build up their barbarous business by not drinking illicit liquor while denying the poor devils among the masses the same privilege."

Denby Praises Destroyer Crew

(China Press Service)

Washington, Dec. 23.—Secretary of the Navy Denby has sent a wireless message to Lieut.-Commander Edwards of the United States destroyer Bainbridge congratulating the officers and men of the ship for their part in rescuing 482 passengers from a French transport on December 15.

Mexican Minister Goes To Peking

Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican Minister to Peking, and his wife and children, who arrived in Shanghai from Mexico City, via the United States, leave this morning on the Express for Peking.

Big Suit Filed For Russo-Asiatic Bank

Suit for G. $160,000 was filed in the United States Court for China yesterday on behalf of the Russo-Asiatic Bank against the firm of Max Wolfson and Co. The action, which is on an overdraft, was filed by Mr. F. J. Schuhl, of the firm of Schuhl and Schoenfeld. Wolfson and Company had offices in New York and Harbin.

BANKER ARRESTED

(China Press Service)

Chicago, Dec. 23.—Following the discovery of a shortage of $70,000 in the accounts of the First National Bank, S. H. Anderson, the manager of the clearings department has been arrested charged with embezzlement.

LANDMARK BURNS

(China Press Service)

Chicago, Dec. 23.—Fire today destroyed the Dearborn Street railway station, one of the old landmarks of the city at Dearborn and Polk streets. The station served as passenger and baggage headquarters for the Burlington, M. K. and T. and Santa Fe railroads. It was also known as the Polk street station.

SEES WAY OUT

(China Press Service)

Paris, Dec. 23.—Premier Poincare today told the French Senate "that France no longer was forced to wait upon an American solution of the interallied European debts."

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UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Runs U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr

News Brevities

The Standard Oil Company is to erect the largest oil tank in China near Tientsin in the near future. It is to be 115 feet in diameter, 40 feet deep, and have a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons.

* * *

The American Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution disapproving the attitude taken by the North China Star, the only American newspaper in North China, in the Coltman outrage as "un-American." An expression of appreciation was voted to the British press for its support of American interests.

* * *

Dr. W. E. O'Hara leaves for Vancouver on the Empress of Australia tomorrow.

* * *

Dr. Walter G. Hiltner left for an extended trip through Europe yesterday. After a stay in France and England he will go to the United States.

* * *

Mr. J. B. Etherington, who until recently was connected with Messrs. Andrews and George has joined the Mill Department of Messrs. Arnhold Brothers and Company, Limited.

* * *

A verdict of accidental death was returned by Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh yesterday at the conclusion of an inquest over the body of Tsang Iung-kyeu, 72 years old, who was struck by motor car No. 3223 on North Honan Road on October 23 and died at St. Luke's Hospital Thursday. Payment of some compensation to the family of the deceased was recommended.

* * *

For trying to pass an altered $5 bank note and assaulting the shopkeeper who refused to accept it a Chinese was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday. The note was one of Peking issue, the word "Shanghai" having been substituted.

* * *

Mr. Francis M. Brooks, a Honolulu attorney, formerly a resident of Shanghai and well known throughout the Far East, arrived on the President Lincoln to visit old friends for the holidays. He will go to Tientsin and Peking from Shanghai.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Chapman left for Ningpo yesterday on the s.s. Kiangteen.

* * *

An inquest was begun yesterday by Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese woman who was crushed between a motor truck driven by Mr. G. Berger and a tramway pole on Yangtszepoo Road near the New Engineering Works Thursday. The inquest was adjourned one week.

* * *

Proprietors of opium dens at 790 Woosung Road and 560 Haining Road were fined $20 in the Mixed Court yesterday and eleven patrons of the two establishments paid fines of $3 each.

* * *

Charged with keeping opium for sale at 178 North Honan Road, a man and a woman were fined $30 each by the Mixed Court yesterday

* * *

Madame Wellington Koo, wife of the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, sailed for Singapore yesterday to spend the Winter in the Southern city.

* * *

Mr. Sung Hang-chang, chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, left for Shaoshing yesterday to conduct an investigation of the flood conditions in that district.

* * *

The Hoenshan Guild will be inaugurated at its home on Jukiang Road today. A reception will be held at noon.

* * *

The 70th birthday of Madame Yang Wen-sz, mother of Mr. Yang Mei-nan, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, will be celebrated at a reception beginning this morning at the Pao Pung Tang Temple, Kwangse Road.

* * *

American sailors from the U. S. S. Elcano had a big time last night at the Navy "Y" when ladies of the American Woman's Club were hostesses at a Christmas party. Tonight at 7 o'clock at the Navy "Y" there will be a Sukiyaki for sailors, prepared by ladies. After dinner a song service will be given. Mr. M. A. Kees will speak. Chrismas carols will be sung.

* * *

Mr. V. G. Lyman, member of the Shanghai Municipal Council and Assistant General Manager of the Standard Oil Company, will leave for America via Europe on a five-months' holiday on December 30.

* * *

The Danish Minister to China, according to a telegram received in Shanghai, has been granted leave for home shortly.

* * *

Financial panic impends in several cities in Japan is the report brought here by Japanese papers. Five runs on banks took place in the course of a very few days. Bank depositors are still nervous despite the fact that it is understood that a loan of Y.20,000,000 has been made to the smaller Japanese banks.

* * *

As arrangements for a motor car service between Peking and Tientsin have been completed, the Peking and Tientsin Motor Car Company will start operation next spring.

* * *

The Chinese press in Hankow reports that at a meeting of the rickshaw coolies, at their glee club on December 15, it was decided to oppose the increase of the rickshaw hire, which it is understood, will commence from January 1. The rickshaw coolies have agreed to carry out a general strike again if the increase is put into effect.

* * *

The China Press has received from the Institution of the Chinese Blind a basket made by one of the pupils.

* * *

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Gaynor at the Victoria Nursing Home yesterday.

* * *

The China Press has received a diary from Mr. C. E. Sparke, 41 Kiangse Road, the well known insurance man. Mr. Sparke issues such diary's annually as handy little remembrances to his friends and clients.

* * *

Among passengers who returned to Shanghai on the President Lincoln was Mr. Dick Luther, who has been on an extended visit in the United States.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seath sailed for Nanking on the s.s. Luenyi yesterday.

* * *

Among passengers sailing for London on the s.s. Kashgar yesterday were Mr. E. M. Paterson, Mr. W. H. Brown, and Mrs. A. Foster.

* * *

Shanghai passengers for Hongkong on the Kashgar yesterday included Mr. Alex. Ross, Mr. P. W. Goldring, the British attorney, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Malcolm.

* * *

Mr. Tom Gunn, the Chinese aviator, sailed on the President Lincoln yesterday for Hongkong.

Mr. M. Goldenberg returned to Manila on the President Lincoln yesterday.

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UP-TO THE-MINUTE HIRE CAR SERVICE STORAGE SERVICE REPAIR SERVICE MONTHLY SERVICE
And at Moderate Prices Always
Ford Car $1.00 First 20 Minutes
$3.00 Per Hour Five Pass. $2.00
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53-55 Avenue Edward VII.

Posts, Telegraph Budget Up In Paris

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies today commenced the discussion of the Posts and Telegraphs Budget. The Reporter emphasised that, while remaining a State concern, the working of the Posts would become partially independent from the budget point of view and would take a more industrial character.

FAMOUS CHURCH BURNS

(China Press Service)

Quebec, Dec. 23.—Fire which started from a short-circuit in the electrical wiring today destroyed Notre Dame Church, built in 1648, and considered one of the finest Catholic churches in Canada. It contained numerous religious art treasures. The church was insured.

Clan Line, Not Standard Oil, Wins In Edinburgh Suit

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 22.—It appears that yesterday's report on the case in the Court of Sessions at Edinburgh is incorrect. It is now announced that it should read that the Court found in favor of the Clan Line's Appeal and reversed the judgment mentioned yesterday.

FREE LIST STANDS

(China Press Service)

Washington, Dec. 23.—All exports out on the free list by reciprocity in 1898 remain on the free list regardless of the new tariff law, according to a ruling by the Treasury Department made public today.

GERARD BEQUEST

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 22.—The bequest of 250,000 francs by the former United States Ambassador to Germany, Mr. J. W. Gerard, will be employed in providing annual travelling scholarships for students who have obtained certain diplomas.

VICTROLA
Wherever Music is known, the Victrola is known—and its Superiority Recognized.

Look for the Trade Mark
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Victor Distributor

Make your factory more productive in these short days
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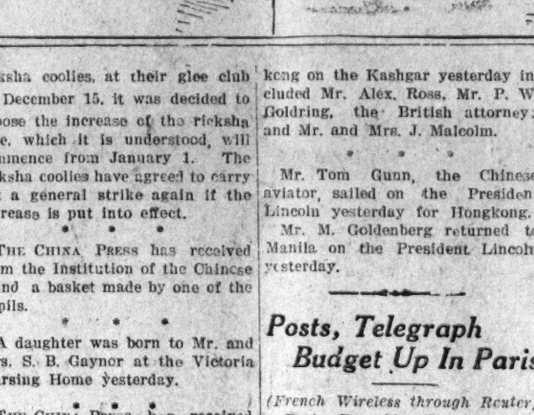
The Dependable Lamp


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We use the best Turkish and American tobaccos we can buy—for quality.
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LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO C

"TANSAN, BOY!"

Extraordinary Holiday Attraction

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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Commencing Monday, Christmas Day, December 25th.

At 3:15 p.m. and 9:15 p.m.

THE SHOW OF A THOUSAND WONDERS

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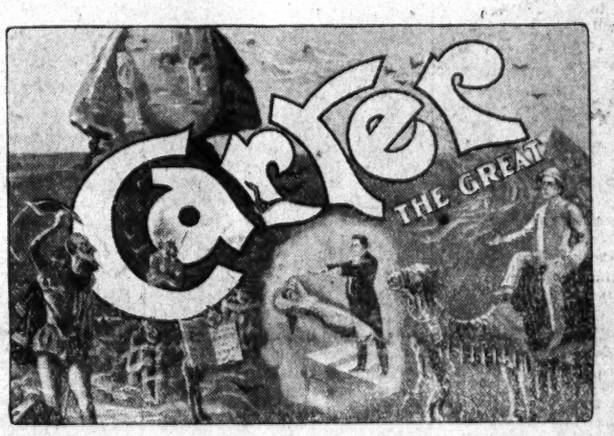
And His Big Company of Sensational Mystifiers

SEE

The Baffling Magical Divorce
The Astounding Mystic Soldier
The Puzzling Astral Hand
The Deceptive Widow
The Enchanted Cabinet
The Weird Spirit Seance
The Bewildering Crystal Casket
The Vanishing Dancer



THE MOST SPECTACULAR AND GIGANTIC OF ALL

"THE LION'S BRIDE"

Featuring "Baby" the most beautiful African Lion in Captivity

SEE

"SAWING A WOMAN IN HALF"

Right before your eyes a Woman is sawn in two and again united.

SEE

MISS EVELYN MAXWELL

THE PSYCHIC PHENOMENON

She Knows All! She Sees All! She Tells All!

ONE HUNDRED OTHER STARTLING SURPRISES

Special Matinees on December 25th, 26th, 30th and 31st. at 3 p.m.
When children will be admitted at half price.

Popular Prices: $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00

Booking at Moutrie & Co.

Council Wins Suit For Taxes; Appeal Provision Suggested

(Continued from Page 1)

versus Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez states "unless there is legislation that is binding on all, custom which is acceptable by all is our safest guide, for it is almost sure to be reasonable and it is unlikely to be repugnant to the law of any of the nations which form our community. Evidence satisfied the Court in the case cited (Shanghai Municipal Council versus Tam Wa) that the principle was such as it could accept. Since then another assessment has been made and the same principle adopted. I think it would be most unfortunate that it should be shaken."

SAME PRINCIPLE

Since that judgment was given another assessment has been made upon the same principle approved in that case. There is no doubt that a British Court has power to take cognisance of and apply local laws.

And it matters not, as Dicy states in his book entitled "The Conflict of Laws" whether these laws are written or unwritten, whether they are the direct result of legislation, whether they exist as custom or are created by judicial decision."

In the case of the Shanghai Municipal Council versus Hardoon, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez also approved of the principle of assessment adopted by the Council and stated that it was binding on British subjects.

And in that case he decided against the Municipal Council because they had departed from the established rule saying, "How the Council came to recommend that the ratepayers should make a departure from a sound rule it is difficult to see." Therefore we have the principle of assessment of land values, and the procedure in connection with the assessment not only established as a local custom, but also confirmed by judicial decisions.

I am of the same opinion as stated by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, namely, that I think that it would be most unfortunate if this established custom which, has by now become a rule of law, should be shaken.

LESS RATEABLE VALUE

It may be that the defendant's land as now situated is of less rateable value, and it may be that at the next assessment the assessors will reduce the rateable value of this particular plot of land. From which follows that which the defendants consider an unfair burden thrust upon them, namely the payment of an excessive rate, without a remedy until such time as the ratepayers shall decree another assessment. But I cannot dismiss from my mind that at the time the defendants made their purchase they knew or could have ascertained the rateable value of the land they were purchasing and that it was then within their powers before completing the purchase to make terms for a proportional payment of rates with the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company who were continuing to hold that part of the land which had a river frontage. I cannot agree with the argument of the defendants that their land has not been assessed.

I am of opinion that it was properly and lawfully assessed in 1920, and that by that assessment whatever may have happened since, they must abide until the next assessment takes place.

Therefore I find for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

I should like to add a suggestion to the Council with regard to the appeal against assessment.

The tendency appears to be that assessment should be every five years.

This term of years is in accordance with the assessment of the Metropolis of London, which is also quinquennial, although at the present time the period between assessments being about two years, a new assessment coming into force in January, 1923. But under the assessment laws governing the Metropolis ratepayers have an opportunity of appealing against assessment not only at the time of the assessment but also each year after until the next assessment takes place. But the procedure there adopted for appeals would be impossible with reference to the community here. It may be possible for the Council to adopt some form of procedure to give opportunity for appeal should occasion arise each year after the assessment.

MAY BE HARDSHIPS

It might be done possibly by the appointment of a Financial Committee each year to consider appeals with regard to rateable values. It would be necessary, of course by some procedure, to guard against frivolous appeals.

Should the appeal be allowed, the reduced payment of assessment would not come into operation until the next financial year, and so would not interfere with the budget of the year in which the appeal took place.

This is merely a suggestion, and it may be impossible to carry out in consequence of facts which are not before me.

I make the suggestion because it does appear to me that there may be cases where in the course of the five years before the next assessment some hardships may arise, by reason of the reduction of the value of land, against which the ratepayers has no remedy until the expiration of the five years the next assessment takes place.

Mr. Gregson suggested that in the matter of costs "the wind should be tempered."

Mr. McNeill thought no expression should be made regarding costs, but that could be left to his clients.

Judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

Turks Refuse To Exempt Christians From War Service

(Reuter's Service)

Lausanne, Dec. 22.—At a meeting of the Minorities sub-commission today the Turks refused to consent to the exemption of Christians from military service in spite of all the arguments of the British, French and Italian delegates.

It was agreed that the League of Nations should be responsible for inquiring into any infraction of the minority arrangements and it was proposed that a Commissioner of the League should visit Turkey for this purpose when required.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 22.—The Temps' Lausanne correspondent states that the meeting of the Minorities sub-commissions this morning was as peaceful as yesterday's sitting was feverish. As early as this afternoon agreement had been reached on the points in suspense. The Turkish Government maintained their acceptance of the obligation not to place any obstacles in the way of the emigration of Christian minorities and declared itself ready to grant its full and entire protection for the life, liberty, rights, freedom of movement and emigration of non-Musulman minorities. The Turkish representative accepted the article, establishing Greece's obligation to grant the same rights and facilities to Musulman minorities as those granted by the Turkish Government to Christians in Turkey.

This afternoon, besides the sitting of the minorities sub-commission, the experts on health questions and the economic sub-commission will hold meetings.

It is reported that the delegates are desirous of reaching a final settlement of the question of the Straits before Christmas. According to the Temps the Allies could not consider the individual and collective pact, claimed by the Turks, unless the latter accepted the control of demilitarisation by the Straits Commission.

New Postal And Telegraph Rates Outlawed Today

(Continued from Page 1)

should take action and I can wait no longer for Peking's reply.

"While the posts and telegraphs belong to the Government they are directly connected with the merchants and the people. An increase at this time would naturally be of benefit to the Government but it would be detrimental to the people.

Therefore on and from the 24th instant these new rates are cancelled as far as my jurisdiction is concerrned and they will not be recognised."

Upon receipt of the above order, Mr. T. K. Lowe, general manager of the local Telegraph Administration, has given out the following announcement:

In compliance will instructions from the Defense Commissioner of Shanghai and Sungkiang, we hereby notify the public that all Domestic Telegrams accepted by this Administration's Shanghai Office will on and after December 24, 1922, be charged for in accordance with the old rates in force before November 1, 1922.

Postal Commissioner C. H. Shields, questioned regarding the situation stated that he had received the order issued by General Ho and that he had lodged a formal protest with the Defense Commissioner. Beyond that he said he had no information as to General Ho's intentions. The matter is in the hands of the postal authorities in Peking and it is presumed that some word will be forthcoming from them shortly.

The local Chinese officials and gentry resent the attitude of certain foreign employes in the posts and telegraph administrations in declaring themselves hostile to the action of General Ho, who is supported enthusiastically by practically all Chinese in Shanghai. They further contend that the hostile attitude is not warranted inasmuch as the foreign residents here are also benefitted by the change.

Sig. Scamuzzi

Sig. Scamuzzi, the well known Baritone, who is appearing with the Italian Opera Co., opening here at the Olympic Theater during the first week of January. Sig. Scamuzzi is considered one of the finest baritones of his day.

Burmah Divorce Means Just Filing Notice

Paris—Divorce made simple—the simplest possible—is to be found in Burmah, if one can believe the following announcement recently published in the Rangoon Times:

"Annulment of marriage—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have broken my matrimonial bonds with my wife, Sunn Kun, beginning today, for she is impertinent, rebellious to her duty and disobedient toward me and my parents, in spite of numerous punishments.

Dead Man Ordered To Pay Alimony To Wife

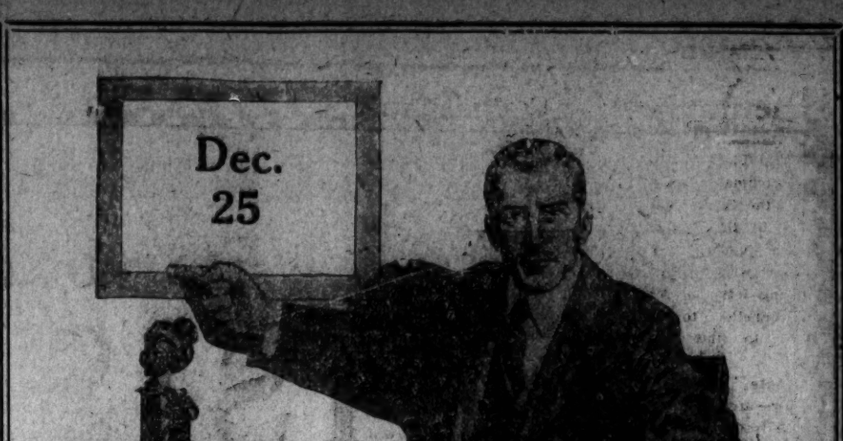
Bucyrus — Judge J. Walter Wright, of Common Pleas Court, issued an order for alimony against a dead man. It occurred in the divorce petition filed by Mrs. Mabel Mueller against Arnold Mueller. At the time the Court decreed that the defendant must pay $100 cash in alimony he was lying dead at his farm home near New Washington, having been killed by a bolt of lightning.

SLAYER CONVICTED

(China Press Service)

Mount Holly, N. J. Dec. 23.—Mrs. Doris Brunen was acquitted, but her brother, Harry C. Mohr, was found guilty of the murder of "Honest John" Brunen, well known circus owner, by a jury here today. The jury recommended that Mohr be imprisoned for life.

Mrs. Brunen was charged with having incited and assisted her brother in the murder of her husband.



MAKE THIS XMAS THE TURNING POINT IN YOUR CAREER

What will this Christmas mean to you? Will it find you better prepared for the future than you were a year ago? Perhaps you have let the past year slide by without carrying out good resolutions. But don't worry about the past. Look forward to next year——next Christmas with happy confidence. Let it find you in a bigger, more responsible position it the work you like best. Let this Christmas be your stepping-stone to go up, through specialized training, to a position that means more money and more comforts as the days go by. Make this Christmas your stepping-stone from the ranks of the poorly paid. Make it mean more than that to you.

Mark and mail the Coupon below. Now!

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Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary in the position named below, or receive practical and thorough training as an expert in the profession or study before which I have marked.

O ELECTRICAL ENG.	O Roundhouse Man	O Mathematics
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O Electric Lighting	O Banking	O Surveying and Mapping
O Electric Car Running	O Private Secretary	O Structural Engineering
O Heavy Electric Traction	O Bookkeeping	O Structural Drafting
O Elec. Mach. Designing	O Stenography and Typing	O ARCHITECTURE
O Telegraph Engineering	O Business Letter Writing	O Architectural Drafting
O Telephone Work	O Higher Accounting	O SHIP DRAFTING
O MECHANICAL ENG.	O Cert. Public Accounting	O Contracting, Building
O Mechanical Drafting	O Railway Accounting	O Concrete Construction
O Machine Designing	O Commercial Law	O PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING
O Machine Shop Practice	O SALESMANSHIP	O Heating and Ventilating
O Boilermak's or Designing	O ADVERTISTING	O Good English
O Sheet-Metal Work	O Window Trimming	O Languages
O AUTOMOBILES	O Show Card Writing	O Superintendent
O Automobile Repairing	O Outdoor Sign Painting	O Foreman
O STEAM ENGINEERING	O CIVIL SERVICE	O TEXTILE MANUFACTURING
O Steam-Electric Engin'g	O Railway Mail Clerk	O Chemistry
O Marine Engineering	O TRAFFIC MANAG'T	O COAL MINING
O Refrigeration Engine'g	O ILLUSTRATING	O Metal Mining
O Gas Engineering	O Cartooning	O Navigation
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5000 square feet, ground floor with street frontage.

Heat and water supplied.

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Baby's natural food is mother's milk: if he cannot get this you must give him food which is practically identical with mother's milk. Only so can you keep Baby well and happy.

The 'Allenburys' Foods provide exactly what Baby needs to make him strong and healthy during the first critical months.

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MENU

Sunday 24th December 1922

Dinner

1. Special Hors d'oeuvres
2. Lobster Cocktail

Soups

3. Consomme Italienne
4. Cream a l'Alexandra

Fish

5. Filet Sole sauce Holandaise

Entrees

6. Tournedou beef sauce Biennaise
7. Broiled Woodcock-Port Wine sauce
8. Pate Foie Gras in Aspic

Roasts

9. Roast Turkey-cranberry sauce York Ham-Champagne sauce
10. Roast stuffed Suckling pig

Vegetables

11. Asparagus-Mayonnaise sauce
12. Boiled Cauliflower. Butter sauce
13. French Fried Potatoes
14. Boiled Potatoes

Cold Buffet

15. Game pie and Chicken Salad

Salads

16. Chicory

Dessert

17. Hot Mince pie
18. Peach Melba
19. Christmas Cake
20. Assorted Cheese
21. Fuit in Season
22. Demi Tasse

$4.00

Special Xmas Dinner

Tomorrow Night From 7 to 10

Morriss's Musical Masters

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FROM THE STATES

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The Value Of The Dardanelles

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, former commander of the British fleet on the China Station and a member of the Statutary Mesopotamian Commission during the war, has written the following interesting letter on the value of the Dardanelles to the British Empire to the Westminster Gazette:

"We are earnestly—and opportunely—urged to bear in mind that 'the freedom of the Straits' is of great importance, not to the British Empire alone, but also to other nations. As to this, there is virtually universal agreement. What it really means is that as a trade route—or 'highway of commerce'—the Dardanelles-Sea of Marmora-Bosphorus line is vastly more important in itself than the strategic or military value which has for so long been attributed to it, and is, by some, but to its credit. As between Asia and Europe the line in question, strategically considered, is rather an obstacle than a path. That the present conditions will last for some time cannot be disputed, but whether they will or will not last long is a question worth considering.

"The history of commercial development—of civilisation in fact—is filled with demonstrations of the instability of trade-routes, however long followed and apparently permanent. For many centuries the route on which Tyre was the principal station was of immense importance. It was superseded by that which connected Near East, Middle East, and even Far East with the West by passing the Bosphorus. Four and a quarter centuries ago Vasco da Gama showed how that also might be superseded. Then, within the experience of many still living, came M. de Lesseps and his Suez Canal; and there was a further suppression, viz., of that which had been taught the world by the great Portuguese navigator.

"We are not yet able to estimate precisely the immense possibilities in the development of commerce opened to the world by American verification of the Isthmus of Panama. We can see that—at any rate as regards Western America north of the tropic of Capricorn—it has already gone a long way in superseding the route round 'the Horn' or through the Straits of Magellan.

"The once much-talked-of 'Berlin-Bagdad railway' was meant to—and to some did seem likely—to supersede the Suez Canal route. The proposed line was to follow the old Byzantine and medieval line across the Bosphorus. Anyone who will look at the proper map will see that that also will probably, and can certainly, be definitely superseded by one 'debouching on Europe,' so to speak, at Scanderoon. Railways, and what could be much more quickly and much more cheaply completed, viz., motor roads passing through or near great oil-producing districts, would bring into commercial contact with the rest of the world vast areas at present in a backward state of development. Armenia, Caucasia, 'Trans-Caspia,' Turkestan, Northern Persia, Irak, lower Mesopotamia,' and indeed eventually the Far East itself would help to keep the new trade route busy.

"Amidst greater difficulties the enterprising American people have opened up their immensely rich Middle West and Far West. Compared with what it is now, mechanical ingenuity was in its infancy when they effected the connection of their inland territory with the sea. Motor roads, for, instance, were then unthought of, and the distances might well have seemed prohibitive. Canada set the world a similar example. Baku on the Caspian is not farther from Scanderoon by road than Chicago is from New York; it is not so far from Scanderoon as Port Arthur is from Quebec, or as Omaha is from the sea-board. The sea route to Western Europe through the Straits of Gibraltar from Scanderoon is shorter than the cross-Atlantic voyage from New York to Quebec.

"The supersession of a trade route does not mean annihilation. It means reduction of importance. Ships still go round the Cape of Good Hope and through the Straits of Magellan; but in relatively smaller numbers. So it will be in the case of the Dardanelles-Bosphorus line even if the Scanderoon line is fully developed."

NEW ASTOR GRILL OPENS, BIG CROWD AT "CHRISTENING"

A gay throng of merrymakers in holiday mood opened the wonderful new Grill Room at the Astor House Hotel last night, dining luxuriously on viands prepared by the former chef of the St. Francis in San Francisco, and dancing to the jazzy strains of Earl Curren's favorite orchestra.

The Grill, which has been in course of preparation for several months, was completed yesterday morning when the last bit of what is claimed to be the most gorgeous and expensive set of silverware ever brought to the Far East was placed in position. The silverware, prepared at the Astor's order by Reed and Barton in the United States, is complete in every detail, even unto a cocktail wagon which made a hit when it was rolled among the tables before dinner.

The Grill itself is the last word in pure architectural beauty and was designed by Mr. A. E. Lafiente. Heavy draperies and curtains from Hall and Holtz provide a rich, mellow air to the cafe setting off a number of beautiful lights by Madame Lachamp and the interior decorations by Mr. C. Upson of the Hongkong Engineering and Construction Company. Taken in all it lives up to Mr. Roger L. Moore's advance promise that the new Grill would be second to none outside New York or Paris.

MANY GUESTS

Last night every table was occupied and several hundred reservations were refused. Among those having tables were British American Tobacco Company, outport managers (20), Mr. Eric Ross (4), Mr. McHarron (2), Mr. Pierce (2), Judge C. F. Franklin (2), Mr. Grey (3), Mr. R. Basset (5), Mr. H. D. Rodger (4), Mr. Bobby Roberts (4), Mr. Wright, (16), Mr. E. A. L. Best (5), Mr. A. E. Lafiente (6), Mr. Cummings (5), Mr. Jack Harvey (4), Mr. Lee Solomon (5), Mr. E. Burrows (4), Mr. Brodie Clark (6), Dr. Finley (4), Mr. Scott Williams (8), Mr. A. Bena (7), Mr. M. Speelman (9), Mr. Gens (6), Mr. R. S. Haskell (8), Mr. Rakusen (8), Mr. N. C. Wolf (4), Mr. C. Upson (4), Press (10), Mr. James Dolan (4), Mr. Bakkers (4), Steamship company representatives (12), Mr. W. S. Fleming (4), Mr. Sutliffe (3), Mr. Sutterlee (3), Mr. R. P. Schwerin (3), Mr. Osborn (4), Mr. Way (2), Mr. Snow (3).

Mr. G. Clerico, Assistant Manager, will be in charge of the Grill.

NOTICE

Dr. Med. Alex. Renner
Specialist in Women's and Internal Diseases
11B NANKING ROAD
Chinese-American Bank Building
Tel. C. 6080
Office Hours: 11-1, 4-6 and by special appointment
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Noiseless.
Installed over any surface.
Durable as tiles or marble.
Easy to be kept clean.
Cheap as linoleum.
MARBLEITE CO.,
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53972 D 24

Notice to Consignees

S.S. "Sierra Morena" has arrived from Antwerp and Hamburg on the 18th Instant and is now discharging her cargo at the Kaiyosha (Yangtse) wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-Signature without delay. Examination of Damaged Cargo will take place at said Wharf on the 27th of December, 1922 at 10 a.m.

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54828 D 27

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED to rent: Godown about 1000 feet, Central, near Cantor Road preferred. Reply stating location and rental. Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 9

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED a 6 or 7 roomed house with at least a tennis court or a vegetable garden 70 by 80 feet in size. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.
54789 D 29

For Sale or To Let
The Hykes residence No. 658 Avenue Haig.
Three living rooms, five bed rooms, conservatory, garage, usual servants quarters, etc. Nine and one half mow of grounds.
The house is fully furnished and furniture is available if required. Early occupation.
Address: Deshler Purchasing Agency, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building. T. F. 82

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German University
Specialist in female diseases, confinements, surgical, internal, urinary diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.
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To Let in Modern Fire-Proof Building.
6,154 square feet available ground floor new Navy Y. M. C. A. building, corner Hongkong and Szechuen Roads, suitable for banks, display rooms, shops, offices, etc. For particulars apply W. W. Lockwood, Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road.
54233 J 2

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Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
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Piles guaranteed to be cured with in ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
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Mme. M. GERSHGORN. Massage given under doctors' orders only. Hightest medical references. Patients attended at own homes or at Whiteawey and Laidlaw's Building, Szechuen Road, fourth floor, Room 8, between the hours 12-1 and 5-7 p.m. 44 Route Doumer. Tel. W. 2873. 53050

For Sale At great reduction. Suitings and Overcoatings in large variety. 54, 56 and 58 inches wide. Prices per yard M$3.00, $4.00, and $5.50 Any length Cut or by piece case or bale GEORGE MATHESON & CO., 1A Jinkee Road. 54378 J 7

Towels, Bath Sheets For Sale
Of best qualities in all sizes. Always in stock. Wholesale prices are moderate.
THE TUCK CHONG WEAVING FACTORY.
No. 10C Haining Road.
Shanghai, December 1st, 1922.
54061 D 27

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banker's Association.
The Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th instant, on account of Christmas Holidays.
54757 D 24

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG man, knowledge of shipping, typewriting, accounting and general office routine. Good references. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.
54831 D 31

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. Will call at office for dictation by request. Prompt service. Terms reasonable. 4, Jinkee Road. Phone Central 2351. 53997

WANTED position as assistant manager in first class hotel, by Swiss gentleman, 27 years, commanding all modern languages, large experience in the hotel branch, first class testimonials and references. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.
54605 D 22

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED dancing teacher for school. Permanent position. Address Box No. 228, THE CHINA PRESS. 54802 D 30

COMPRADORE wanted by American Company, establishing branch here, selling iron and steel products. Must have trade acquaintance. Write Buschsteel, Astor House, for appointment.
54808 D 24

OPPORTUNITY for Chinese interpreter with law firm; Must have had Court, practice and general experience. Reply stating salary and arrangements expected, to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.
54810 D 27

EXPERIENCED Chinese stenographer wanted, state qualifications and salary desired. Apply to Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.
54779 D 24

APARTMENTS TO LET

UNFURNISHED flat, or furnished room, with or without board, in private family. Haskell Road. Telephone. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.
54823 D 24

FLAT to let, in Western district, unfurnished, two rooms and kitchen. Apply to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.
54825 D 28

TO LET: Two room apartment with bath, geyser installed and independent kitchen. Located in French Concession near Bund. Light, water and taxes included in rental. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.
54827 D 24

TO LET, a flat of two bed and one sitting rooms, well furnished, from the first of January, facing South, with two verandahs, bathroom attached, all modern conveniences, garage if necessary, and full board. Also a double or single bedroom, with separate bath and verandah. For immediate occupation. Apply 393, Avenue Joffre, or telephone West. 2334.
54781

VACANT, apartment, three bedrooms, sitting room, bathroom, hot and cold water, modern sanitary, use of tennis court, garage, and telephone, cooking under foreign supervision. Can be let as apartment or separately for bachelors only. Apply telephone W. 2749.
54788

FLAT to let. Furnished or otherwise, with kitchen, hot water and garage. 12, Tracey Terrace, Route des Soeurs. 54822 D 24

TO LET, well furnished flat, facing South, two large rooms, with modern bath attached, and good board. Also large bedroom with small sitting room. Phone W. 3342, 23B Seymour Road, corner Bubbling Well, middle building.
54815 D 24

TO LET, fully furnished flat, three rooms, bathroom and kitchen. Rental includes rates and light. Apply 134, Bubbling Well Road.
54816 D 27

FLAT TO LET, furnished, in Whangpoo Road. Rent moderate. Apply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS. 54787 D 29

FLAT TO LET consisting of two rooms, kitchen and bath, immediate occupation. 45 N. Szechuen Road. Apply Apollo Theatre.
T. F. 100

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished flat, two rooms, bathroom, kitchen with garage if required. Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.
54783 D 28

No. 53, Range Road, flat to let, unfurnished, two large rooms, bathroom and kitchen, apply within.
54765 D 24

HOUSES TO LET

FIVE roomed house with attic, in Western district. Fittings to be taken over. Moderate rate. Apply to Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS.
54325 D 28

NEWLY built 5 roomed houses East Paoshing Road, off North Szechuen Road Extension. Rental Tls. 45. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, No 121 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 54739

VERY attactive unfurnished house to let on Avenue Joffre. Has garage and small garden. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.
54787 D 29

FOUR roomed house to let, in Route des Soeurs, all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Rental Tls. 80. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat. T. F. 98

TO LET, 59 Hart Road, 7-roomed house, with all modern conveniences. May be inspected on any date in the afternoon, after 5 o'clock. Rent reasonable.
54752 D 28

DETACHED house, in French Concession, to let, furnished, for 6 or 12 months, from end of March. Seven rooms, all modern conveniences. Garage, large garden with tennis court. Apply to Box 210, THE CHINA PRESS.
54756 D 28

FURNISHED RESIDENCE: To let for fourteen months close to Country Club, 7 rooms, 3 bathrooms, verandahs, large garden, with tennis courts, green houses, garage, stables. Apply to R. A. Curry, Architect.
54740 D 27

SIX roomed new houses, immediate occupation, on Route des Soeurs. Full modern conveniences. Garage. Near tram. Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulat. T. F. 67

MISCELLANEOUS

EDUCATED young lady wishing to go to America some time in February next is willing to be mother's help or accompany invalid in exchange for passage. Address Box No. 194, THE CHINA PRESS.
54707

CHRISTMAS orders for FREEMAN'S celebrated Game pies, pork pies, English and American country sausages, Turkey stuffing direct. 2 Route Say Zoong.
54576 D 24

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CAPITALIZERS who wish to join on opening in richest coal mines along the Yangtsze River are required. For particulars, apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TO LET, from January 1923, 6-7 Szechuen Road. Floors space 8,320 square feet, at Tls. 100. per 1000. Very suitable for offices. Apply to Mr. O. S. Lieu, 3 Szechuen Road.
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TO LET, one large office about 2,000 square feet, four offices of 330 square feet each and one godown about 1,200 square feet, all with lighting and heating in the building at the corner of Jinkee and Szechuen Roads. Apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ningpo Road, Phone C. 4522.
T. F. 97

TO LET, three first class one storied godowns each 7,200 square feet with river frontage. Also Approx: 700 square feet office space in modern up-to-date building. Centrally located. Immediate occupation and reasonable rental. Address Box No. 200, THE CHINA PRESS.
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OFFICE TO LET: A suite of small offices on first floor, Chinese American Bank of Commerce Building. Apply to R. A. Curry, Architect.
54740 D 27

FOR RENT: Ground floor space with large show windows. Suitable for store or office. Moderate rental. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII.
T. F. 9

TO LET, Modern large and small offices. Moderate rents. Apply to Shanghai Industrial Banking Corporation, 18 Kiukiang Road.
T. F. 16

TO LET. Shop at No. 1 Seward Road, for further particulars apply to Cumine and Milne, 38 Kiangse Road. T. F. 52

TO LET, Spacious office rooms, location Central district, rent moderate. Apply to The City Bank of Shanghai Ltd., 51B Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
T. F. 73

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Vacant large front room, bathroom and verandah attached. Apply Mrs G. Pollock,

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Under American Supervision To let, with full board, one large room, with bathroom and verandah, facing Gardens. Tel. North 482,

BOSTONIA
61, Carter Road.
Now vacant: Suite of two rooms, one South room with verandah.
50375

TO LET, two rooms, in the centre, all conveniences, telephone. Board optional. 2 Astor Terrace (opposite Astor House).
54833 D 24

TO LET, two nicely furnished rooms with bathroom attached, in private family, Central. Board optional. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.
54839 D 28

VACANT, from 1, January, small well furnished room, only $75.00 per month. Exceptionally good food served. Apply to Miss. F. Dovgiallo, 22D, Range road.
54824 D 27

TO LET, large furnished bed, sitting room, closed verandah, bathroom, telephone and kitchenette if required. Board optional. Terms moderate. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855.
54699

TO LET, furnished room with bathroom, without board. 58, Range Road. 54744

TO LET with board, well furnished two rooms, one small, one large, with bathroom. Apply French Concession, 98 Route des Soeurs. Tel. W. 3073. 54753

TO LET, in private family, single room, with board. 16 Medhurst Road, corner Bubbling Well Road.
54664

TO LET, in French Concession, large bedroom with bathroom attached, latest sanitary arrangements, verandah facing lawn, also private drawing room and garage. Excellent table. Tel. W. 2173, or address Box No. 226, THE CHINA PRESS. 54798 D 27

TO LET, bright and airy front room with verandah attached. On ground floor of 13 Museum Road. Apply within.
54797 D 24

TO LET, newly furnished room in new house, very comfortable, with bathroom. Route des Soeurs, near Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.
54783 D 28

ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. Excellent cuisine and service. Special prices for couple or three in room. Home comforts provided. Bellevue House, 34, Haskell Road. North 255. 54596 D 27

FOR RENT:—Nicely furnished large room, with private bath, in newly decorated down town apartment near Palace Hotel. Telephone elevator service. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors Telephone Central 797.
T. F. 92

FEVERISH FABLES

HOW STRANGE!!
A TWENTY DOLLAR BILL IN THE POCKET OF THIS OVERCOAT I HAD IN HOCK ALL SUMMER - I'LL SEE IF IT BELONGS TO THE PAWNBROKER
BARNEY GOOGLE THANK TO FRED HOLM
10-16
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UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, two large light rooms for one or two friends, bathroom attached, unfurnished. Without board. Chapel. Prices moderate. Address Box No. 203, THE CHINA PRESS.
54737 D 24

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

BACHELOR wants comfortable furnished room near American Club or Central downtown district. Modern sanitation and hot water in bathroom. In reply please state particulars to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.
54801 D 24

MEDIUM sized, well furnished room with bath and kitchenette required in Central District. Good fire-place essential. Without board. Apply, stating terms and full particulars to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F

LOST AND FOUND

LOST brindle English bull-dog, weight about 45 pounds. Answers to name "Skipper." Strayed from 614 Rue Lafayette yesterday about 3 p.m. Reward. Apply W. Chalaire, No. 614, Rue Lafayette. Tel. No. West 2546.
54821 D 24

GODOWNS TO LET

GROUND floor godown to let. Area approximately 3,000 square feet. Located in Central district convenient to Soochow Creek and Bund. Very low insurance rate immediate occupation, reasonable rental. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.
54827 D 24

FOR RENT—Godown space, corner Jinkee and Szechuen Roads. From December first. Capacity about fourteen hundred square feet. Apply Electric Equipment Co., 50 Nanking Road. Tel. Central 4757.
T. F. 74

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SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop," 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 70

WRIGHT AND BELYEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats. Woosung and 8 North Honan Road. Telephone N. 295.
T. F. 3

FOR SALE, 2 cases peppermint oil very cheap as owner wishes to dispose of same either for cash or on credit. A bargain for those interested in the confectionery business. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.
54717 D 24

FOR SALE: Royal Typewriter, model 5. Excellent condition. M. $95.00 or best offer. Apply to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 81

USED CARS

FOR SALE, cash or installment, 4 cylinder, 2 seater "Baby Puguet" recently painted, and fitted with three new tyres. Demonstration 501, Taku Road Garage. Price Tls. 500. Guaranteed in excellent condition. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS. 54829 D 28

FOR SALE: Ford, special limousine body. Six passenger. Electric light. Self starter. Good condition. Demonstration on request. Telephone West 330.
54725

FORD LIMOUSINE. Special body. Cord tyres, only three months run, for sale. Owner going home. Write to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.
54791 D 24

FOR SALE: Buick, 5 seater, latest style, almost new, also Romer, newly overhauled, in good order. Apply phone C. 7552.
54728 D 27

FOR SALE, a specially built, 5-seater Stutz, with double sets of valves alternately working. Almost new. Inquire at 123, Weihaiwei Road. T. F. 86

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-:- The Tea Clippers -:-

Mr. J. P. Mollison of Yokohama sends to the Japan Gazette some reminiscences of the old tea clippers, interest in which has recently been aroused by the purchase of the Cutty Sark, one of the most famous of the clippers, by an English captain who intends to keep her as a show-ship. Mr. Mollison writes:—

Your paragraph, the other night, anent the Cutty Sark, following an interesting extract from an English paper that I saw elsewhere, has awakened in me memories of old times in Mincing Lane in the early sixties, long before the days of the Cutty Sark.

I, as an embryo tea-taster, shared in the excitement that attended the "Race for the Blue Riband of the Sea," when the two first of the famous Tea Clippers, the Fiery Cross and Flying Spur, were tearing up the Channel, neck and neck, on their voyage from Foochow, straining every sail and rope to be first at the London Dock to claim the handsome premium that was always awarded to the first ship home from China with the first cargo of New Season's tea.

All the tea-brokers' offices, taipans and staff were in a state of tension for news of which vessel was likely to be first docked, the Tea Inspectors and assistants (of whom I was one) being ready with their blue bags with which to carry the samples back to town and get them first on the market. Everyone was in a state of nervous excitement that gives me a thrill now as I think of it, although it is sixty years ago. I had three seasons of that excitement—1861, 1862 and 1863—and in 1864 I myself left for China to do the buying instead of the selling of the New Season's teas.

The Fiery Cross and Flying Spur, as I have said, were the first of the Tea Clippers, followed, during my experience in Mincing Lane, by the Taiping and Taitsing; later by the Ariel and the Min, the Thermophlae, the Leander, etc., etc. These Clippers seemed to come on the scenes in couples, and the above is about the order, as far as my recollection goes.

The Cutty Sark came along, of course, much later, probably as your paragraph states in 1869, by which date I had left China and settled down in Japan, buying Japanese tea for the American and Canadian markets.

That reminds me that in the early seventies a large fleet of these beautiful Tea Clippers, including all those mentioned above, brought cargoes of rice from Saigon to Yokohama, when Japan's rice-crop for the preceding year had proved a failure and the country was threatened with famine. I don't think I am wrong in saying that a round dozen of these "mercantile yachts" were anchored in Yokohama Bay, forming a beautiful picture, the like of which has never been seen before and will never be seen again.

Apropos of the wonderfully quick voyages these Clippers made from Foochow to London, there was a little Barque named the Brilliant that used to bring cargoes of Manchester goods to me from Liverpool and always make the run under 100 days—on one occasion, I think, in 87—and then voyaging back to New York with a cargo of tea in the same smart time. She was commanded by Captain F. Walker, who afterwards retired from the sea and was closely associated with shipping circles in Yokohama for many years afterwards.

The Cutty Sark and Thermopylae race, which your paragraph speaks of as having taken place in 1850, was a farewell flash-in-the-pan as regards Tea Clippers from China to England, because, before I left Shanghai in 1867, the steamer element had entered the lists, the first to carry a cargo of tea being Holt's Agamemnon: and I distinctly remember walking on the Bund with my taipan discussing the respective merits iron versus wood as a means of transport for a delicate article like tea, our mutually shared opinion being that it would be risky to ship in an iron steamer. How unwarranted were our fears was proved soon afterwards, which reminds me that after the Tea Clipper race from Foochow had ceased to take place, the "Blue Riband of the Sea" was transferred to the race from Hankow to London by steamer, the two first to participate, if my recollection serves me right, being the Stirling Castle and the Glenartney, followed by others, the names of which I cannot recall.

That was in the days when China tea was practically the only kind used in England, when an export of 150 to 200 million pounds a year was not too much for consumption. With the rapid growth of supplies from India and Ceylon, China tea gradually lost its hold on the London market, and now, I suppose, the total export is not more than 30 million pounds, if so much, while Foochow, whence the famous Tea Clipper Races started, the mention of which prompted these rough notes of bygone days, has to depend on what little demand there is for her product in Australia.

The Cutty Sark appears to have found an honorable resting-place for her old timbers, and it would be interesting to know what became of the rest of that glorious Clipper Fleet that was the pride of the British Merchant Service sixty years ago.

"R. R. J." in a letter in a London paper, referring to the Cutty Sark and the tea clipper era generally points out that the statement is incorrect that the Cutty Sark and the equally famous Theremopyloe were the fastest clipper ships ever launched. This honor belongs to the Lightning and the James Baines, both American-built wooden clippers, owned and run by the famous Black Ball Line. The highest recorded speeds ever attained by sailing ships were held by these two wonderful clippers. The James Baines on one occasion in the Southern Indian Ocean attained a speed of twenty-one knots with main skysail set, and the Lightning had a day's run of 436 knots to her credit on her maiden trip across the Atlantic, and another day's run of 430 knots in a nautical day of 23½ hours, in the Southern Indian Ocean in 1857.

Those runs have never been approached by any of the tea clippers, but they were larger and more powerful ships in every way. It is also incorrect, he says, to state that the Cutty Sark is the last of the tea clippers. The beautiful little Lothair (built by Pile, of Sunderland) is still afloat. He saw her in the early nineties in Callao, where she was then owned, looking as spic and span as a yacht. He gives it as his opinion that the Lothair was a more beautiful example of the clipper shipbuilders art than the Cutty Sark.

Captain Thomas Carry Southampton says the news about the Cutty Sark will gratify all old sailors, and especially those who knew her when they were boys making their first voyages, and perhaps saw her sail into Shanghai Harbor about fifty years ago. The characteristic of all the China clippers was elegance. They were not broad and handsome like the Blackwallers; they were lovely, with that elusive female quality which, in women, we call charm.

Designed to bring home one cargo every year of choice tea—the most delicate freight in the world—their lower holds and 'tween-decks were thoroughly cleansed and fumigated after the outward general cargo was discharged. Then they were lined with bamboo matting for dunnage, and coolie stevedores stowed the fragile chests of tea, fitting into their place with the compactness of the pieces in a Chinese puzzle.

Built in Scotland for a Scotsman—John Willis, who owned also the wonderful "Tweed"—she made a great reputation sailing out of London. But when her youth was gone she fell into the hands of aliens, who partly dismantled her, robbed her of the figure-head, and even took away her honored name. At last she is rescued by another Scotsman, a loyal master mariner, who had known and admired her many years ago, and had sailed in her company; and so she comes home in her old age to the "haven under the hill"—to the harbor under St. Anthony's head—to Falmouth where so many homeward-bound ships have called, and shall call again for orders.

The price paid for the famous erstwhile tea-clipper was £3,750, by Captain Dowman, of Flushing, Falmouth. She is to be presented to the nation.

When A Feller Needs A Friend!

Mother Of Louis XIII Often Used The Whip

Henry IV, most gallant and beloved of French monarchs, was a tender and playful father, whose children, like any other children, called him against all court precedent, simply "papa."

But his queen, Marie de Medici, says a recent biography by M. Louis Batiffol, was ceremonious, cold and severe. She did not overlook the slightest fault, and for every transgression her advice was "Use the whip."

Even after the death of his father, when Prince Louis had become Louis XIII., the queen, who, history records, never once unbent to kiss him during her entire regency, kept up the old discipline; at the same time she carefully observed the etiquette of respect to a reigning sovereign.

Just after being punished, the little King chanced to enter a room where she sat surrounded with ladies of the court. All, including the Queen mother, rose and courtesied at his entrance. He burst out childishly:

"I should be better pleased with less obeisance and less whipping!"

TLS. 100,000 SUIT FILED BY BROKERS AGAINST SHIPPER

Damages Asked From Schering's, Ltd., Following Morphia Seizure

Tls. 100,000 are claimed in a damage action begun in the Mixed Court yesterday by the firm of A. Landau and Company against the German concern Schering's, Ltd. The action was filed by Mr. F. J. Schuhl of the firm of Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

The suit is based on the allegation that the plaintiff company recently accepted in good faith from the defendants a bill of lading covering goods to be cleared from the Customs. It is alleged that one package of the shipment was opened by the Customs and was found to contain fifty pounds of morphia, which was confiscated, with the result that the prestige of the brokerage firm has suffered to the extent of the sum asked.

The bill of lading specified another firm for which the goods were to be cleared, a firm which is non-existent, it is alleged.

LITHUANIA ELECTION

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 22.—Dr. A. Stulginski has been elected President of Lithuania.

CROSS RATE

(French Wireless)

Paris, Dec. 22.—The Paris-London crossrate is quoted today at: £1=62.44½ francs.

After measles

and other infectious diseases, children must have SCOTT'S.
Measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever and influenza leave children in so weak a condition that serious complications often follow.
A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion overcomes this weakness and brings back health and strength to the little sufferer
You cannot afford to risk the health of your child. That is the reason why you should insist on genuine SCOTT'S Emulsion which contains only the world's finest cod liver oil. Ask for genuine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

with the Fishman on the package.
THE ORIGINAL—STILL THE BEST.

SMOKE GENUINE MANILA CIGARS

FACIMILE OF THE PHILIPPINE EXPORT STAMP

This Label is Your Guarantee

That delicate aroma can only be produced in the tropical climate of the Philippines.

Insist on "Made in Manila Cigars"

"La Perla Del Oriente"

Factory of:
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38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE

	per case of 12 qrts.	per case of 24 pints.
EXTRA DRY (Magnums in Stock)	$57.00	$60.00
GRAND VIN SEC	57.00	60.00
CARTE BLANCHE	55.00	58.00
VINTAGE 1911 BRUT	67.00	70.00

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Wednesday, December 27th, to Saturday, December 30th

25% off all Toys, Games and Crackers

SPECIAL VALUES FOR MEN

Ask for Style No. 64 Men's "Soeasy" Brown Grain Calf Blucher. Leather Lined full bellows tongue. Guaranteed waterproof. Ideal for shooting and heavy wear. Price $21.50 pair

Men's Pure Silk Scarves
Mauve, Brown, Grey and White
Price $24.50

Ask for Style No. 179 Men's "Soeasy" Black Box Calf Blucher Boot strong double soles full round Toe.
Price $18.50 pair

We have a lovely assortment in Ties all colours all styles
Prices $1.95, 2.25, 2.50, 2.95, 3.50, 3.95.

Ask for style No. 170 Men's "Soeasy" Choice Selected Real Glace Kid Oxford
Price $16.50 pair

MEN'S COAT SWEATER
Men's Wool Coat Sweater
Lemon, Grey, Fawn, all Sizes
Prices $18.50, 21.50, 25.50.

Ask for Style No. 158 Men's "Soeasy" Brown Grain Brogue Oxford double soles square seated heels
Price $18.50 pair

50 Soeasy Shoes
The Best in the East or Far East a Bold Statement
We know its True

Ask for Style No. 169 Men's "Soeasy" Black Real Gloce Kid Blucher Oxford. Smart half round Toe
Price 16.50 Pair

We have a fine Range in Men's Hats New Shapes Latest Colours
Prices $11.50 14.75

Our Special Line in Men's Pyjama Suits
Price $5.50 Suit

Our Leading Line in Handkerchiefs
18" x 18"
Price $2.25 Doz.

Ask for Style No. 159 Men's "Soeasy" Brown Willow Calf Oxford Brown Neolin Sole.
Price $19.50 pair

Men's Gloves.

Real Chamois	$5.75
Cotton Fabric	$2.95
Tan Cape Unlined	$6.75
.. .. Lined	$8.50

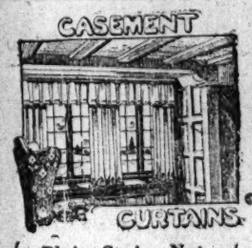
Ask for Style No. 160 Men's "Soeasy" Dark Brown Willow Calf Oxford. Medium Toe.
Price $16.50 pair

SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD VALUES

Toilet Sets English made 50 designs to choose from
Price $16.50 to $35.00 Se

Chenille Table Covers
Assorted Colors
2 x 2 yds. ..... Price $27.50 Each
2 x 2 ,, ... ,, $35.50 ,,

The "Imperial" Dinner Set special value in plain white ware sets for 6 persons 30 peices
Price $22.50



Plain Scrim Net
The new unfadeable Scrim The most popular Curtain Material of the moment Stocked in a number of artistic shade 54 inch wide
Price $1.95 yard

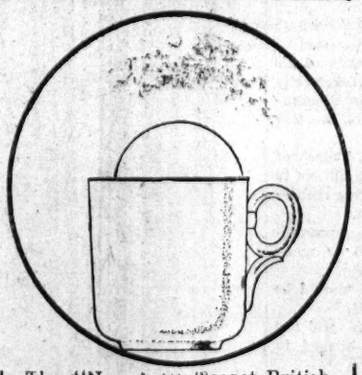
Another of our special values The Newport Dinner Set a neat design in apple Green set for 6 persons 20 peices
Price $28.50

New Art Casement Cloth
In variety of Artistic Shades. Inexpensive and durable
50 wide Price $1.00 yd.

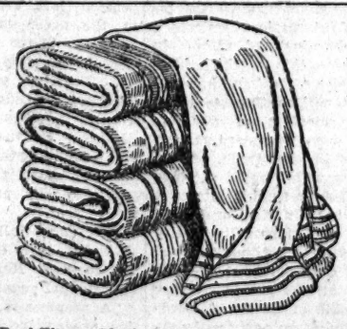
150 Woolvena Down Quilts. These are wonderful value size 6 x 5 ft.
Price $21.50

"The Popular" Teaset. Fancy Blue and Pink Border on English semi porcelain.
Price $8.50 Set

Real Down Cushions covered in beautiful fancy silk brocade Suitable for presentation. Price $25.50



The "New Art" Teaset British ware, green edge design 21 pieces
Price $5.95

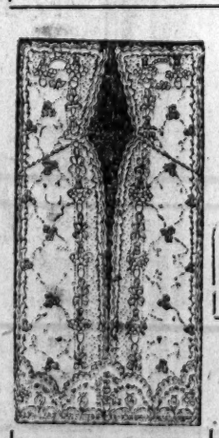


Real Witney Blankets. The finest value in blankets it is possible to buy Single Bed size Price $15.00 pair

British Steel Saucepans, Tin lined

2,	4,	6,	8,	10
Price 2.25,	3.00,	3.50,	4.25,	5.50 each

Our Famous Scotch Blankets.
The wonderful all wool blankets that improve with washing. Single Bed size 62x84 Price $10.75 each



The New "Economic" Lace Curtain
With the valance and Curtain Woven in one piece
Price $4.50 and $5.50 pair

Mincing Machine British Made all pure tinned with 4 cutters Price $4.50

Water Tumblers ½ pint size superior Belgian made
Price 3.50 doz.

Icyhot Flasks 1 pint size Special Price $2.95

Blue Band Teacups and Saucers English made
Price $9.50 dozen

O'Cedar Mops and Polishes	
Mops No. 4 small	$2.00
.. No 3 Large	$3.00
Polish 12 oz Bottle	$1.25
.. ½ gall Tin	$2.50
.. 1	$4.00
.. 1	$6.00

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NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

A Symposium On The American Elections

A peremptory warning to the party in power to "do better" was recognised and proclaimed by many loyal Republican papers on the morrow of the November 7 elections. Unless this warning is heeded, declared the Boston Transcript, speaking for conservative Eastern Republicanism, "the party will deserve nothing short of country-wide defeat in 1924;" and the Progressive Republican Kansas City Star was no less prompt and emphatic in announcing the same opinion. But there is yet time for salvation if the proper course is taken," reassuringly affirms the IndependentNew York Journal of Commerce, which further points out that the problem before the Republicans is simplified somewhat by the fact that the Democratic minority in Congress "has had no definite or consistent policies." The question "what can they do to be saved," this paper goes on to say, contains a challenge for the Democrats, flushed with recent victories, as well as for the Republicans smarting from unexpected reverses. "Why should not the saner elements in both parties compromise upon a tariff law which would lift a heavy burden from the consumers' backs?" asks this conservative commercial and financial journal, which believes that "the public is disgusted equally with radicalism and reaction." Continues the Journal of Commerce:

"Each party is equally under the necessity of accomplishing solid and sound achievements or, at all events, of being able to go before the people with the record of bona fide effort to accomplish something definite and sanely constructive. Nither can afford to pursue a policy of negation and destructive criticism. The Republicans will be in too small a majority to be saddled with the whole blame for a continuance of donothingism, unless indeed they fail to gain their own consent to anything of a constructive character. The Democrats can make their gains permanent, to say nothing of increasing them two years hence, only by giving evidence of readiness to and capacity for forward looking action in the interim. The party now in power can retrieve itself only by awaking from its present lethargy, internal strife, demagogery or whatever ails it. A continuance of the bankruptcy of statesmanship now existing in both parties would expose both to serious danger from a third party movement, now seriously being considered in influential quarters."

But obviously it is to the Republicans, since the reins are still in their hands, that the question "what's to be done" presents itself most insistently. The Republican party, facing new insurgency within its ranks in the Middle West, notes the Republican New York Tribune, "must find new leadership that can cope with this revolt—pick out its sound demands from its unsound, and construct legislation that will enable the agrarian West to weather its present storms." President Harding, it adds, "has the precise gifts of fair-minded, disinterested leadership needed to hold the party together in such a period of stress. But he must use them." In another issue The Tribune, recalling the earlier Republican insurgency that rallied around Roosevelt in 1912, remarks pointedly:

"Leadership can come from either end of Pennsylvania Avenue. But come it must or 1924 will hold all the threat which culminated in the disaster of 1912."

Not the least of the problems before the party, the Philadelphia Public Ledger points out, is that of deciding "what is a Republican?" For "if Lodge is one, La Follette is not; if Smoot is one, Shipstead is not; if Pepper is one, Brookhart is not." "Republican success in 1924 depends largely upon what the party in Congress shall do in the coming twenty months," says this Independent paper with Republican sympathies. Moreover—

"In the back of every politician's head as he talks about reorganising the party, whether Democratic or Republican, is the lively radical element seeking expression and control in both parties. This element in the Republican party is showing particular strength west of the Mississippi River. It elected its men as Republicans. The sentiment it represents is spreading. The present control of both Democratic and Republican parties is conservative. If this control is to be retained, it must meet and conciliate or defeat the new radical group coming into being and based upon discontent growing out of economic causes. There is the major problem in our politics today. It promises to provide the 'issue' now so notably lacking. Just as 'wet' and 'dry' groups are forming in anticipation of the inevitable conflict, so are radical and conservative factions making their presence felt. They will give reality to political discussion."

The Harding Administration, avers the Democratic Scranton Times, "will either have to change its policies or go the way of the Taft Administration and be driven ignominiously from power in 1924." A directly opposite opinion, however, is expressed by the Washington Post, a loyal supporter of Mr. Harding, which declares confidently that—

"The Republican party has received an admonition that if it is to remain in power it must go forward and execute the reforms which it promised to the people in 1920. Half-way work is not acceptable."

The election results, declares John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, "do not change any of the fundamentally sound principles of economy and Government." He continues, in a statement issued from Washington:

"Neither do they shake the determination of the Republican party and this Administration to stand by these principles. Today the Republican party is more than ever the one party of construction and Americanism, as against the forces of destruction and internationalism. Those who supported the Republican candidates in this election were fully appreciative of that fact.

"Reduction of public expenditures and taxes continue to be the dominant issues in every community as well as in the nation. This Republican Administration will continue its program of rigid public economy which has already resulted in a slashing of public expenditures and reduction in public debt and taxes.

"The party will remain stedfast to those underlying principles of all enduring governments. It will continue to support law and order and stand four-square against mob law and the vicious and destructive theory of government by class passion and prejudice. It will continue to stand against the influences of internationalism which would undermine and ultimately destroy those things which have made America a great and honored nation. It will continue to stand for the protection of our industries, our wage-earners, our agriculture and our trade, against those forces which would sacrifice them to class or foreign interests.

"Improving agricultural and industrial conditions fully justify the policies of this Adminstration, which had only one purpose—the welfare of all the people. Under the leadership of President Harding the Republican party will continue with energy and zeal the work of reconstruction which has brought about so remarkable improvement since March, 1921."

A Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, an Independent paper with Republican leanings, predicts "a complete reorganisation of the Republican party, not only in Congress, but throughout the nation;" and in the Washington correspondence of the Democratic New York Times we read:

"Liberalisation of the Republican party, to place it in accord with the verdict of the elections, is the program which President Harding has before him, and aided by the progressive in his Cabinet, Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of Commerce Hoover, he intends to assume leadership in directing its policies and in selecting the personnel of leaders in Congress.

"In the midst of the wreck which reduced the Republican majority in Congress to nominal figures, with the balance of power resting with the progressive-radical and Farm-Labor groups, President Harding, who has never regarded himself as a standpatter, but has been too kind to distress his friends of that ilk, purposes to show himself to the country and his party as a man able to steer his course in the current of public opinion. There is no intention on the part of the President and his advisers to surrender to the radical tenets of a group who came into some degree of power in the elections. On the other hand, moderation linked with conservatism will be employed to make the Republican party somewhat more responsive to the needs of the masses.

"In the special session of Congress and the regular session following there will be evidence of the Administration's purposes to assume actual leadership in legislation and as to the character of men who are to be appointed to the United States Supreme Court and the fifteen new Federal District Judges. Further than that the legislation that will be advanced will be shaped largely by the new advisers of the President, and the reactionary wings' influence, it is predicted, will be negative.

"Without regard to his own political fortunes in connection with renomination in 1924, the President and his conservative-progressive advisers will follow plans looking to the re-establishment of the Republican party in the confidence of the people. A middle course will be pursued."

This dispatch moves the Independent St. Louis Star to comment as follows:

"The political salvation of the Republican party, we are assured from Washington, is to be achieved by putting Harding liberalism in place of Harding conservatism. This is considerd possible because Mr. Harding is ruled by the 'best minds' in his cabinet. Heretofore the best minds have been Fall and Daugherty. Henceforth they are to be Hughes and Hoover.

"The Republican party never will be liberalised by any such process. The best it can do is to become less reactionary. First, in the order of necessity, if Mr. Harding is to rise to a genuine liberal leadership, is a housecleaning. Next is a program.

"The resignation of Attorney-General Daugherty, on account of ill-health or the demands of his law practise, should be regretfully accepted, and a successor appointed who will prosecute the war fraud cases.

"Secretary Fall should discover that his real estate holdings in Mexico and New Mexico require his personal supervision.

"A progressive, not a conservative progressive, should be made floor leader in the Senate.

"Senator Newberry should be given a ticket to Detroit.

"Freedom of speech and the press should be re-established in the United States.

"Political prisoners should be released.

"The weight of taxation should be shifted once more in the direction of those best able to pay.

"An immediate downward revision of the tariff should be undertaken.

"The coal industry should be regulated to assure steady production, decent working conditions and fair prices.

"That would be a recognisable redemption of the Republican party from the grasp of reaction. But, instead, we are to have a remodeling of the ship subsidy bill so that it will be less offensive, some concessions to the farmers, and speeches about a sane forward movement.' The forward movement as it is visualised from President Harding and the 'best minds'—the best minds of yesterday or the 'best minds of tomorrow—is a dragging movement, not a pulling movement.

"A real progressive movement, capable of working a party regeneration, would have some of the flaming quality that Mr. Hughes put into his work as governor of New York, but which he since has lost.

"If such a regeneration is not attempted the Republican party will go into the 1924 campaign as the hopeless exponent of moribund reaction trying to appear liberal, and the only question left will be whether the progressive movement finds expression in a revivified Democratic party or in a new and somewhat threatening political movement—a movement which will tend to fuse the old parties and possibly produce a complete realinement by 1928."

Rumors that liberalisation is to be the new watchword of the Republican party move the Independent New York Evening Post to remark:

"As earnest of this new departure, Mr. Harding summons Congress in extra session to consider—what? The ship subsidy bill! No one outside the White House has ever thought of this measure as liberal. Most persons, if the sentiment of Congressmen themselves is any guide, regard it as distinctly illiberal. In fact, it is of a piece with the repudiated tariff bill. If President Harding were a practical joker his recommendation of ship subsidy as the first item in a liberal program would be hailed as a triumph in that line of humor. But he evidently means it. For a rational explanation we are driven to the hypothesis that he does not wish to startle the Elephant by turning it too suddenly in the direction of liberalism. He will accustom it to the new path by means of such gentle gradations that it will find itself well on its way before it realises what has happened. For this purpose the ship subsidy bill is admirable. It would be difficult to think of another measure so perfectly adapted to prevent the animal from taking alarm at the rumor that it was to be driven along a liberal course. . . .

"President Harding's task as head of his party is to lead it vigorously in the direction of a liberalism that will not look amazingly like reaction. Unless he can do this the leadership that the country is demanding will be taken by the progressive wing of the Republicans or the returns of November 7 will be mild in comparison with the returns of the next Presidential election."

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"This Drop Of Mud"

BY ANATOLE FRANCE

We find it hard to picture to ourselves the state of mind of a man of older days who firmly believed that the Earth was the center of the Universe, and that all the heavenly bodies revolved round it. He could feel beneath his feet the writhings of the damned amid the flames; very likely he had seen with his own eyes and smelt with his own nostrils the sulphurous fumes of Hell escaping from some fissure in the rocks. Looking upwards, he beheld the twelve spheres, first that of the elements, comprising air and fire, then the sphere of the Moon, of Mercury, of Venus, which Dante visited on Good Friday of the years 1300, then those of the Sun, of Mars, of Jupiter, and of Saturn, then the incorruptible firmament, wherein the stars hung fixed like so many lamps. Imagination carried his gaze further still, and his mind's eye discerned in a remoter distance the Ninth Heaven, whether the Saints were translated to glory, the primum mobile or crystalline, and finally the Empyrean, abode of the Blessed, to which, after death, two angels robed in white (as he steadfastly hoped) would bear his soul, as it were a little child, washed by baptism and perfumed with the oil of the last sacraments. In those times God had no other children but mankind, and all His creation was administered after a fashion at once puerile and poetical, like the routine of a vast cathedral. Thus conceived, the Universe was so simple that it was fully and adequately represented, with its true shape and proper motion, in sundry great clocks compacted and painted by the craftsmen of the Middle Ages.

We are done now with the twelve spheres and the planets under which men were born happy or unhappy, jovial or saturnine. The solid vault of the firmament is cleft asunder. Our eyes and thoughts plunge into the infinite abysses of the heavens. Beyond the planets, we discover, instead of the Empyrean of the elect and the angels, a hundred millions of suns rolling through space, escorted each by its own procession of dim satellites, invisible to us. Amidst this infinite of systems our Sun is but a bubble of gas and the Earth a drop of mud. The imagination is vexed and startled when the astronomers tell us that the luminous ray which reaches us from the pole-star has been half a century on the road; and yet that noble star is our next neighbor, and with Sirius and Arcturus, one of the least remote of the suns that are sisters of our own. There are stars we still see in the field of our telescopes which ceased to shine, it may be, three thousand years ago.

Worlds die—for are they not born? Birth and death are unceasingly at work. Creation is never complete and perfect; it goes on forever under incessant changes and modifications. The stars go out, but we cannot say if these daughters of light, when they die down into darkness, do not enter on a new and fecund existence as planets—if the planets themselves do not melt away and become stars again. All we know is this: there is no more repose in the spaces of the sky than on earth, and the same law of strife and struggle governs the infinitude of the cosmic universe.

There are stars that have gone out under our eyes, while others are even now flickering like the dying flame of a taper. The heavens, which men deemed incorruptible know of no eternity but the eternal flex of things.

That organic life is diffused through all parts of the Universe can hardly be doubted—unless indeed organic life is a mere accident, an unhapy chance, a deplorable something that has inexplicably arisen in the particular drop of mud inhabited by ourselves.

But it is more natural to suppose that life has developed in the planets of our solar system, the Earth's sisters and like her, daughters of the Sun, and that it arose there under conditions analogous in the main to those in which it manifests itself with us—under animal and vegetable forms. A meteroic stone has actually reached us from the heavens containing carbon. To convince us in more gracious fashion, the angels that brought St. Dorothy garlands of flowers from Paradise would have to come again with their celestial blossoms. Mars to all appearance is habitable for living things of kinds comparable to our terrestrial animals and plants. It seems likely that, being habitable, it is inhabited. Rest assured, there too species is devouring species, and individual individual, at this present moment.

The uniformity of composition of the stars is now proved by spectrum analysis. Hence we are bound to suppose that the same causes that have produced life from the nebulous nucleus we call the Earth engender it in all the others.

When we say life, we mean the activity of organised matter under the conditions in which we see it manifested in our own world. But it is equally possible that life may be developed in a totally different environment at extremely high or extremely low temperatures, and under forms unthinkable by us. It may even be developed under an ethereal form, close besides us, in our atmosphere; and it is possible that in this way we are surrounded by angels—beings we shall never know, because to know them implies a point of common contact, a mutual relation, such as there can never be between them and us.

Again, it is possible that these millions of suns, along with thousands of millions more we cannot see, make up altogether but a globule of blood or lymph in the veins of an animal, of a minute insect, hatched in a world of whose vastness we can frame no conception, but which nevertheless would itself, in proportion to some other world, be no more than a speck of dust.

Nor is there aything absurd in supposing that centuries of thought and intelligence may live and die before us in the space of a minute of time, in the confines of an atom of matter. In themselves things are neither great nor small, and when we say the Universe is vast we speak purely from a human standpoint. If it were suddenly reduced to the dimensions of a hazel-nut, all things keeping their relative proportions we should know nothing of the change. The pole-star, included together with ourselves in the nut, would still take 50 years to transmit its light to us as before. And the Earth, though grown smaller than an atom, would be watered with tears and blood just as copiously as it is today. The wonder is, not that the field of the stars is so vast, but that man has measured it.

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Patents Important In Building Business

Patents are not negotiable instruments. Neither are they marketable commodities. But they should be assets—assets as business property—assets in securing to their owner exclusive engineering features in a product. When not used as an asset a patent becomes a mere memorial to an inventor's conception. But when retained as a legal grant, defining the definite limits of its field of monopoly, it becomes a symbol of property to be used in yielding a return.

And so it is today that sound business organisations operating for profit have a patent policy as definite as a sales policy. A manufacturing concern should have a patent policy which takes account of offensive and defensive measures—offensive, in the use of its own patents to insure enjoyment of the inventions covered by them, and defensive in its attitude toward the patents of others. Before indicating the possible usefulness and value of patents in the business of a manufacturer, it will be well to consider the nature of patent rights.

Generally speaking, an invention of a mechanical character is a novel means for accomplishing a useful result. When the inventor can disclose such means in an operative structure, an application for a patent may be prepared and filed. This application comprises a drawing of the invention, a specification describing the invention with reference to the drawing, and a claim or claims setting out the supposed novel features. If the Examiner in the United States Patent Office finds nothing upon the records that anticipates the claim or claims and considers the application allowable, "Letters Patent" may be taken out. The patent secures to its owner the exclusive right to make, use, and sell the invention in America for seventeen years from the date of its issue. No extensions or renewals are allowable. The owner may dispose of the exclusive right to make, use, and sell in whole or in part, or he may merely content himself with the possession of his patent and prevent others from making, using, or selling the invention.

With this understanding, then, of the nature of a patent, we may revert to a consideration of a patent policy for a manufacturing organisation, which may be tied into its other activities and made to serve in such a manner as to supplement them profitably.

Business sometimes dies from stagnation. Stagnation comes from lack of ideas. Lack of ideas comes from lack of incentive. An idea or conception of novel means for accomplishing a useful result frequently develops an important mechanical invention.

It may relate to the product sold or to the equipment for producing the product. If the invention is to be used at once, it should be patented in order to prevent others from using it and in order to establish security against the patenting of the invention by others. If the invention is not to be used immediately, but has merit, it should be determined whether or not the position of the manufacturer would be strengthened by securing the exclusive right for seventeen years to undertake its future manufacture, use, and sale and prevent others from taking it up.

The patents when secured are to be used constructively, to secure exclusive enjoyment of the right extended by them. But for an established and profitable business, they should not be wielded over competitors with an uncompromising air. The business of the company is to manufacture and sell a specified product—not patent rights.

Closely related with the use of patents in the executive policy of a business is the use of patents in selling and the capitalising of them by aggressive business methods. The patented feature makes the product stand apart in the field, since it cannot be made, used, or sold by any one other than the manufacturing concern owning the patent.

The so-called defensive patent policy should be based fundamentally on good business ethics and careful business undertakings. Generally speaking, neither a machine for producing a product, the product itself, nor a single part should be put in production until it has been determined, by an examination of the claims of unexpired patents, whether the manufacture, use, or sales of such machine, product, or part would constitute an infringement. The concluding thought is that the patent policy of a sound organisation should extend from the executive offices through the engineering force into the shop and out into the selling field, and should bring to all a stimulus and incentive in constantly creating methods and products which are to be exclusively those of the organisation.

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The City Beautiful In Japan

(An address by Charles A Beard at Kyoto)

The traveler from America must approach the city of Kyoto in the spirit that animates him when he visits some of the old cities of Europe. This is the capital of a mightly people. Around this spot cluster memories of a long and interesting national history. When America was a wilderness inhabited by Indians and wild beasts, Kyoto was the center of a splendid civilisation. Nay, more; when London was only a cluster of rude huts built in haphazard fashion along narrow lanes, this city was being planned by skillful engineers under the direction of the wise Emperor Kwammu-Tenno. In the dark ages of European history, this spot was a veritable center of art, science, and letters. All through the centuries, Kyoto has maintained the splendor of her ancient days. Politics has been transferred to Tokio but Kyoto even to this hour remains the capital of art and architecture.

It would be presumption in me therefore to attempt to teach in this city. I can only express my hope that in developing the new modern Kyoto you will be careful to preserve the best and noblest of the old. No doubt you have already resolved to do this, and I shall merely try to fortify you in this resolve by relating a few passages from the history of city planning in the United States. In my country there is one phrase upon the lips of those who dream of more majestic cities for the future; that phrase is "The City Beautiful." Of that concept I shall now speak.

CITY PLANNING IN AMERICA

The idea of planning cities is a new one in the Western world. It is true that two thousand years ago Greek writers on politics advised statesmen to design cities and control their growth, instead of allowing them to spread out in an aimless fashion. It is true also that many Greek and Roman statesmen sought immortality for themselves by adorning their cities with beautiful temples, palaces, and triumphal arches. For a thousand years, however, their ideas and their examples were almost forgotten. All during the Middle Ages in Europe, cities grew up around castles and cathedrals practically without plans and without beauty.

When the modern industrial age opened, there was at first no change in the methods of building cities. The modern industrial city sprang up around factories just as the mediaeval town grew up around castles and churches. Its streets were narrow, crooked, and dark, like the streets of the mediaeval city. Landlords, eager to make money, built as they pleased. They gave little or no thought to convenience, to say nothing of beauty. Hence acres and acres of cheap and ugly houses for working people sprawled in every direction. To make matters worse, a heavy pall of smoke from factory chimneys covered the city with gloom. Everyone seemed resigned to the idea that the city of an industrial civilisation must of necessity be dark and hideous.

BLUE PRINTS OF DREAMERS

It was not until near the end of the nineteenth century that the idea of city planning once more received wide recognition. In the beginning only a few artists and engineers dreamed of cities designed and controlled with a view to comfort, convenience and beauty. Very slowy did the interest spread, especially in America. Not until the year 1909 did the advocates of city planning have courage enough to call the first city planning conference in the United States. Even today most of our grand plans are mere theories in the minds of a few people or mere maps and blue prints made by dreamers. Still the idea has taken root and in the end it will conquer.

When the theory and practice of city planning were revived in the Western world, civic art, like private art, was individualistic. City planners conceived of their function in a very narrow sense. They thought of the city beautiful in terms of a few grand public buildings and splendid avenues. They built a fine city hall and grouped a few handsome structures around it. They did not consider the city as a whole—as a community of homes, stores, factories and railway stations. They were content with erecting a few monuments to art at the center of the city. In fact, the first important book on city planning published in the United States dealt merely with parks, avenues, and public buildings. It did not even mention the most fundamental of all great urban problems, namely, the housing of the people.

CONCEPTS OF CIVIC ART

Fortunately, however, the leading city planners in America have now learned to take a broader view of their obligations and their art. They talk less and less about noble public buildings and more and more about the city as a whole, about the living conditions of those who work in the city. Not long ago one of them said: "As we look through the American city planning reports, splendid and inspiring as they are, we find that many of them have given their first consideration to showy superficialities. . . . What has been the keynote of most of these city-planing reports? Beauty. Beautiful public buildings, beautiful squares and streets beautiful, lampposts, beautiful parks. The City Beautiful is a most desirable object, for we do crave beauty. But can we with equanimity stand by and help the city spend its money on these frills and furbelows when only., a step away the hideous slum, reeking with filth and disease, rotten with crime, is sapping the very life blood of the city. Can we calmy help the city spend on extravagant public monuments money which has come from taxes, on the poor man's hovel while the worker in the factory is rushing to an early grave because the city has failed to see its duty in providing him with those working conditions whch are his absolute rights?"

Under the influence of such sharp criticism, the idea of city planning in America has taken a new form. The best planners of beautiful cities are not now content to design a few parks and public buildings. They are beginning to think of the city as a community—as a vast harmonious association of buildings, public and private. They attack the evils of congestion in the working-class districts. They demand wide streets and sunlight for the poorest as well as the richest. They insist that stores, office buildings and factories shall combine beauty and utility.

THE PRACTICAL ASPECTS

This newer ideal of city planning calls for the adoption of certain practical measures immediately. In the first place strict control must be established at once over the growth of suburban areas. If a manager built a factory without any windows and with doors too small for his wagons and carts, he would be called foolish. Yet, strange to say, real estate owners on the edges of the great city are allowed to lay out narrow lanes and to reproduce there all the evils of congestion to be found in the older sections. After years of bitter experience in this matter, some American cities have learned the folly of their conduct. They now, require land owners, in making new additions, to lay out wide streets and adjust their lots according to fixed city plans—often at their own expense. Many experiments in such control have shown that it is possible to apply the principles of the city beautiful to new areas without great cost to taxpayers—merely by exercising a little good sense and foresight.

In the second place, city planning calls for a large expenditure of money. At first it was the practice in America to throw all the cost of making improvements upon the general taxpayers. This practice, however, has been thoroughly discredited in the United States. It is now the general rule to collect all or part of the cost of improvements from the owners of adjoining property who are specially benefitted. This is the principle of "the special assessment."

SERVICE OF TECHNICIANS

The idea of the city beautiful can be realised only through the services of experts. There are huge financial transactions to be carried out; only accountants and financiers can handle such matters successfully. There are immense supplies of material goods to be purchased; this calls for all the arts and knowledge of the good merchant. There are great engineering projects to be planned and executed; without civil, mechanical and electrical engineers the citizens and government of a municipality would be utterly helpless. The health of the city must be safeguarded; chemistry, bacteriology, and medicine must be enlisted in the public service. Institutions for the sick and the unfortunate must be managed; the intelligence, skill, and affection of the good housewife and mother are needed. It is not necessary for me to give additional illustrations of the general truth that the city beautiful is really the city scientific—the city in command of all the arts, sciences and crafts of modern life.

The government of a city cannot execute all or even most of the plans necessary to the city beautiful. It must rely primarily upon the citizens. Those who build factories, establish warehouses, and construct railway terminals must consider the requirements of the city as a whole, as well as their special needs. Those who lay out streets and erect stores and homes must think, of the community, as well as their own desires. The city can be kept clean only by the care of all housewives, factory owners, and shop keepers—all the people who use the buildings and streets of the city.

In short, the citizens must be inspired by a civil spirit, educated in the idea of the city beautiful, and willing to bend their private interests to serve the public good. Otherwise the best plans will be nothing more than theories on paper.

Such is the spirit of the new city planning. Such, I feel sure, is the spirit of Viscount Goto, mayor of the first city of Japan. Speaking in his name, enjoying his confidence as an adviser in municipal affairs, I venture to issue here and now a call to the people of this city and all cities of this Empire to turn their thoughts once more, like the illustrious founder of this capital, to the ideal of the city beautiful—one that combines the utility of commerce and industry with the noblest art of which your people have dreamed. Could anything be more worthy of your great past? Could anything be more sure of promise for the future? The world will never forget the city of Athens. Its sword is broken; its temples are in ruins; but its seal of beauty and grandeur is set on all that mankind does. I hope that the growing cities of Japan like Athens will challenge the admiration of the world. Even as an American citizen, I desire this things; for in the zeal of the human spirit there are no boundary lines. The good that one people does is all inspiration to all other peoples.

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In one of the main tanks in the Aquarium lives a turtle that is probably 500 or 600 years old. He has been there for ten years and during that time has made life unbearable for his tank-mates. If you don't believe him to be a crabbed, cranky, bullying old cuss, just ask his keepers, says the New York World.

Yesterday he almost got the just deserts that should long ago have come to him. Tonight, however, he is alive, thanks to the excellent fibre of many broom handles and the slowness of his kind. To his keepers he is known as Old Testy.

He weighs almost 300 pounds, and largely because of that and the innate respect for elders that belongs to turtles, he has always managed to drive the 200 or 300-year-old kids from the choicest tid-bits thrown in the tank. There could be no love-making, no play, no rest, no anything if Testy didn't like it. And Testy also breathed a mean hiss.

Worn with the efforts to make miserable the life of others, he climbed to the pinnacle of a rock in the center of the tank and dozed. Deeply buried between the shells of his fellows was a hatred soon to be almost satisfied. They all pulled in their necks and heads and assimilated sleep. Only a crocodile can do that better than a turtle. The keepers drained the water from the tank to be replaced with fresh. As the water receded Old Testy slept high atop his smoothworn rock.

By laborious work, one climbing on the back of another, the other turtles erected a scaffolding on which climbed Percy the Outlaw. Not a sound but the slow scraping of shell on shell could be heard. When he reached the top there was action. Catapulting his bullet head in the direction of Old Testy's tail, Percy the Outlaw made his assault.

Down from the smooth resting place crashed and skidded Testy. And down tumpled those who had formed the pyramid. In a second Testy was on his back and beneath his tankmates, a side of his shell fast caught beneath a projection of the artificial rock.

Ffteen minutes of violent prodding by broom handles in the hands of four keepers saved the life of the disagreeable old devil. Once again on his stiffened and straightened flappers, Old Testy hissed defiance.

But he yet has a couple of hundred years to live, and maybe the next time he sleeps so also may his keepers.

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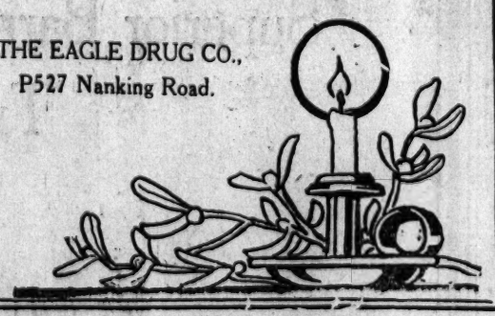

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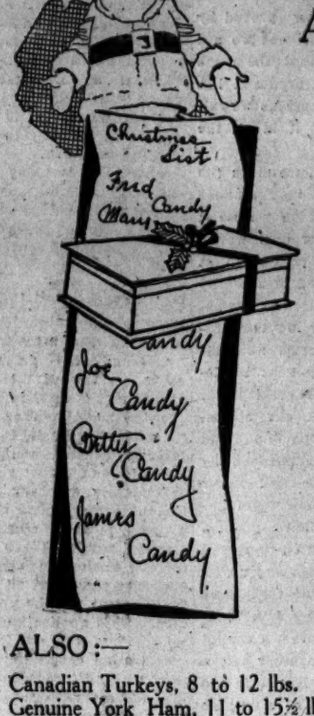

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Switzerland To Electrify Railways Within 30 Years

During Last Four Steam Has Been Supplanted As Motive Power Over 220 Miles Of Federal System

(China Press Correspondence)

Geneva.—Visitors to Switzerland last summer noted with satisfaction the extent to which electrification already had taken place on several important sections of the federal railways. The change is a pleasing one to the traveler as it removes the annoyance of smoke and cinders with which he is only too familiar.

It is now nearly four months since trains over the entire stretch of line over the St. Gothard from Lucerne to Chiasso on the Italian border first were run by electricity This branch comprises a distance of 140 miles. Since that date electrification of the following sections of railway also has been completed: Iselle to Brigue, 14 miles; Brigue to Sion, 33 miles; Berne to Scherzliden, 21 miles; Arth to Zug, 10 miles and Immense to Rothkreuz 5 miles.

Next year, electric traction will be established from Sion to Lausanne, placing the entire Swiss section of the Simplon railway on the same footing as the St. Gothard, and from Lucerne to Zurich.

In the following year, the line between Lucerne and Basel will be electrified, and then it will be possible to cross Switzerland from north to south by electric railway.

This will mark the completion of the electrical equipment of more than half of the first of the three groups of the Swiss railway system. It is intended to electrify the entire system within 30 years.

The work of electrification was begun only about four years ago. The total distance so far completed is about 220 miles. It is calculated that in another two years, about 325 miles will have been completed, representing a fifth of the entire system.

The report of the directors of the Federal Railways, just issued, expresses satisfaction with results achieved. "From the technical point of view," it says, "it may be stated without hesitation that the electrical exploitation of our lines has so far been an entire success and has even in many respects surpassed expectations."

Dislocation of traffic is as infrequent as with steam; both travelers and railway servants appreciate the absence of smoke; the upkeep of material is easier and the wear and tear less. Visibility of signals is better, and increased speeds due to this extended field of vision of the drivers permits of improvements in the timetables. Thus the fastest train between Lucerne and Chiasso now covers the distance in just a little over four hours instead of nearly four and three quarters, and it is stated that a further reduction is likely.

From the economic point of view, it has to be considered that the electrification of the St. Gothard line took place during a period of extreme high prices. Allowing for this fact, the directors calculate that electric traction will not cost more than steam traction as soon as the traffic has attained 90 percent of its 1913 level.

The program for future electrification during the next few years includes the line from Zurich to Berne and from Lausanne to Vallorbe on the French frontier, which naturally follows on the electrification from Sion to Lausanne, and that portion between Daillens and Yverdon the electrification of which is a necessary corollary to that between Lausanne and Vallorbe in order to avoid mixed traction on the Lausanne-Daillens section.

Other reasons for early electrification of these latter sections are the considerable traffic and the gradients, which are similar to those of the St. Gothard, so that electric traction will be the more economical.

A New Solid Fuel: Metaldehyde

Fuels for use on a small scale are always in demand. Where electricity cannot be had for heating purposes, alcohol is still the favorite, but as there are many advantages in the solid form, it is often mixed with solidifying agents and thus sold under various names. In these cases, of course, the alcohol itself is not solidified but merely mingled with a semisolid substance, such as fat or gum. A new fuel of this type, recently perfected in Switzerland, is described in Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering (New York). This is interesting not only because of the heat available, but for the chemical means that have been devised to make it easy and pleasant to use. A noteworthy feature is that the "fuel" itself does not burn, but a product of its decomposition by the heat of the flame. The substance itself therefore keeps cool, and the flame may be put out with the hand. H. Danneel, of Basel, Switzerland, thus writes of the new fuel in the paper named above:

Many types of solid fuel have appeared on the market. At the outset soaps were used as a solidifying medium for alcohol to which shellac, stearine, tallow and stearic acid were sometimes added and from which the oleic acid was eliminated so as to obtain better burning. Subsequently collodion and cellulose acetate were used for solidifying the spirit and also the jelly made from agar-agar. Large quantities of these and similar fuels were used during the European war and some little post-war demand for them has been established because, in spite of their defects, they are more convenient to use than is liquid alcohol. The chief fault with most forms of solidified spirit is found in the volatility of the alcohol, which necessitates the use of air-tight vessels. Otherwise evaporation would take place and the value of the fuel would be impaired. The fact that solidified spirit liquefies when ignited renders it unsuitable for many purposes and the residual ash is sometimes considered an objectionable feature. Certain other materials have also been recommended as fuels, but have not acquired industrial importance.

A new and rather promising solution of this problem appears to have been arrived at recently by a Swiss firm, the Usines Electriques of Basel, which is producing a fuel from metaldehyde, a substance to which, up to the present, only scientific importance was attached. Its manufacture on a commercial scale has been rendered possible through the synthetic production of acetaldehyde from calcium carbide.

Metaldehyde was discovered by Liebig. It is formed as a by-product when acetaldehyde is transformed into paraldehyde by the action of acids or salts. At low temperatures small quantities of solid metaldehyde are obtained in the shape of fine white needles which can be increased in size if the process is carried on slowly.

Metaldehyde does not melt under atmospheric pressure and starts to sublime without melting between 112 and 115 degrees C. When impure, it gradually volatilises when left in the open air, particularly during hot weather. In confined spaces it changes into paraldehyde. When chemically pure, it is a substance of practically permanent stability. The heat of combustion amounts to about 6,000 calories per kilogram (about 3,000 per pound).

Metaldehyde, as obtained by the ordinary process, is not suitable for consumption as a feul, as it consists of small needles. When dry, it forms a voluminous powder which so readily ignites that its use would involve some risk in the household. It moreover develops a strong flame and burns away quickly. By compressing it strongly into convenient shapes, it has been found possible to render it suitable for the purpose in view. When so treated, metaldehyde does not ignite as quickly as alcohol, but requires a few tenths of a second's contact with the flame of a match. To quote further:

Shaped metaldehyde exhibits peculiar symptoms when burning. It is not the metaldehyde itself which feeds the flame, but acetaldehyde which is formed from it by the heat radiated by the flame. The fuel, therefore, is surrounded by a zone of cool gas which prevents the flame from touching the fuel itself. This keeps the fuel itself so cool that it is possible to extinguish the flame by the palm of the hand without risk of injury from burning. The transformation into acetaldehyde during the burning process regulates itself; as soon as volatilisation becomes more intense the flame is removed from solid block and there is less radiated heat and the volatilisation is automatically checked. Compressed metaldehyde is characterised by its steady and uniform flame.

When ordinary metaldehyde which is by an impure condition is pressed into shapes, the resulting fuel exhibits traces of the characteristic acetaldehyde smell, even when not exposed to heat. This indicates that a slow decomposition of metaldehyde is taking place. This smell becomes very marked during a few minutes after the flame has been extinguished, a thing that would not happen with pure metaldehyde. The impurities can scarcely be measured and probably amount to only a few millionths of a percent so that an elimination would be troublesome.

But a pure product ignites only with difficulty and, in contrast with the impure product, the flame touches the fuel, which becomes hot, and when extinguished, clouds of sublimed metaldehyde can be noticed floating in the air in the shape of a fine fluff. Moreover, the sublimation would tend to clog delicate parts of a burner, such as the delicate regulating devices used in some applications.

It is evident, therefore, that for a metaldehyde fuel an agent is required to influence the combustion process, while for the storage of the fuel it is not wanted and not even desirable. For that reason a means has been found to render the agent inert at temperatures below 30 to 40 degrees C., and at the same time allow its active properties to become evident at temperatures of 60 degrees and above. This temperature is produced by the heat radiated from the flame, and when the flame is extinguished and the temperature falls the agent again becomes inert. In that way it has been found possible practically to do away with the odor without interfering with the desirable effects on the combustion process.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Weather

Weather overcast or cloudy and cold, but probably fine. A local depression appears to develop between Formosa and the Meacosima. Monsoon, moderate on the Yellow Sea, fresh or strong in the South.

BIRTH

GAYNOR: On Dec. 21, 1922, at Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Gaynor, a daughter, Dorathy Grace.

54826 D 24

Today's Church Services

Community Church.—By kind invitation of the Union Church the congregation of the Community Church will join in a union service with them on the two Sundays: December 24 and 31. On the 24th. Bishop Birney will preach, the service to begin at 5.30 followed by a special musical programme. On the 31st Mr. Rowland will preach.

Community Church.—At 11 a.m. at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, Rev. L. W. Faucett of St. John's University, will preach. At 5.30 p.m. a union service will be held at the Union Church. Special music. Bishop L. J. Birney will preach. Note particularly change of time and place. All are welcome.

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fourth Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalms 84, 85; Stanford in B flat; Lessons: Isaiah xxxii, 1-18, Matth. xxv, 31-end. Anthem: "Comfort Ye," "And the glory," Handel; Hymns 60, 268, 482; Preacher: The Sub-Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Shortened Even song and Carols.

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Christmas Day.—7 a.m. Holy Communion. 8 a.m. Holy Communion and at the Bubbling Well Chapel. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalm 19; Stanford in B flat; Lessons: Isaiah ix, 2-7, Luke ii, 1-20; Hymns 61, 59, 69; Anthem: "For unto us," Handel; Preacher: The Dean. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 7 p.m. Evensong (said).

St. Andrew's Church.—Sunday, December 24, 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A. 8 p.m. Service for Sailors and Seamen: Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A. Christmas Day, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Preacher, Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A. 11.30 a.m. Holy Communion.

St. Joseph Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m. Christmas: Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, solemn Pontifical Mass. At 4 p.m. Benediction.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Chant 115; Anthem: "There were shepherds" (Vincent); Hymns: 83, 743, 89, 94. 5.30 p.m. Preacher: Bishop L. J. Birney; Chant 13; Hymns: 84, 13. 93. 6.30 p.m. Musical Service Soloist: Mr. S. S. Cook.

All Saints' Church, 423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). 9.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and ermon- Preacher. Rev. L. W. Faucett, M.A.

All Saints' Church, 423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). Christmas: 8 a.m. Holy Communion.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Rang & Chapoo Soads. The Services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. C. G. Sparham. 6 p.m. by Rev. Robert Walker.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Christ Jesus." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testmony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Gospel Meeting.—A gospel meeting is held Sunday. 6.30-7.30 p.m., in the China Inland Mission Hall, 9 Woosung Road, kindly lent for the purpose Bright congregational singing starting at 6.15 p.m.

St. Joseph's Institute.—Christmas. Midnight Mass. Places in the Chapel must be secured in advance; no one is allowed entrance without a card of admission. Mass in the morning at 7 and 7.30 followed by a High Mass at 8 o'clock. At 4.30 p.m. solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

December 28: Blessing of the Children at 2.30 p.m.

December 31: Benediction of thanks-giving for the benefits of the past year at 4.30 p.m.

Convent of the Holy Family, 20 North Honan Road.—December 31: In the afternoon a large Christmas party for the poor of the parish will be given by charitable ladies and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Contributions in money or in gifts of any kind will be greatefully received.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Holy Communion in English 7.30 a.m. Evening Prayer in English at six at o'clock. Preacher: Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

The Old English Christmas

BY "JOHN O' LONDON"

In old descriptions and pictures of Christmas there are elements which will never pass away but others are slowly changing. Christmas remains the great joyous season of the year, but the idea that it is a time of redress and social compensation declines as poverty and wealth become less extreme. When social justice and well-being permeate the whole year, as they tend more and more to do, this feature of the season will melt into a larger good; the spirit of "Christmas" will expand into the spirit of living from one Christmas to another.

Yet the coals of human kindness will still burn brightest on the Christmas hearth, and on social changes will dilute the wisdom of old Tusser's advice:

"At Christmas play, and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year."

After nineteen centuries the history and the mythology and the folk-lore of Christmas make up an enormous sum of human experience and happiness. In English history, since the Norman Conquest, the season has often been associated with great events. The Conqueror was crowned in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day, 1066. That was an occasion, to be sure, when peace and goodwill did not fill all hearts. Little more than two months had passed since the terrible slaughter around Hastings, and the death of Saxon Harold on the field. The Norman troops who were arrayed around the Abbey while the coronation proceeded were "jumpy;" and when the assembly within raised a great shout to give their approval to the crowning of William they imagined riot and danger, and rashly set fire to the neighboring houses. The spectators in the Abbey in turn were panic-stricken, and they rushed into the open. Along at the high altar, with a few quaking prelates, William took the oath of the Anglo-Saxon kings on the most disturbed and fateful Christmas Day that England has ever known.

It is not too much to say that Westminster Hall, the greatest historic chamber in Europe, was built by William II as a place in which Christmas could be kept on a regal and popular scale worthy of the new English people. There for centuries in "Rufus' roaring hall," the Kings of England were to keep the winter festival. When a courtier remarked that the building was larger than it need have been Rufus replied, "It is not big enough by half, and is a bedchamber in comparison of that I mind to make."

It was a rhymer of the days of Richard Coeur de Lion who sang of a Westminster Hall Christmas.

"Christmas is a time full honest;
King Richard it honored with great feast.
All his cleries and barons
Were set in their pavilions,
And served with great plenty
Of meat and drink and each dainty."

King John gave his Christmas feasts in various parts of England. Probably the one he enjoyed least was that of 1214, when he himself at Worcester without guests or good wishes. Hurrying to London he immured himself in

(Continued on Page 15)

The New U. S. Tariff

A complete copy of the United States tariff bill as finally passed by Congress, and now in effect, has been received by the American Chamber of Commerce and is now available for members of the Chamber who care to inspect it. The Chamber has also received a summary of the provisions of the bill made by Senator Porter J. McCumber, chairman of the Senate Committee, who was the 'father' of the tariff bill, which has been published for the information of shippers of China produce. The summary follows:

Schedule 1.—Chemicals, Oils and Paints

"This schedule for the first time in our history, is believed to furnish adequate protection for our domestic chemical industry. Heretofore our tariff protected the inorganic chemical industry, but allowed the foreigner to dominate our markets with their organic and synthetic products. These covered practically our entire dye and synthetic drug consumption. The war demonstrated that a country without this industry is terribly handicapped, and to survive must establish a domestic chemical industry. In following out this policy, this schedule has been much elaborated. Many chemicals and chemical products have been here specified for the first time, because of their greater importance in modern civilisation. Certain chemical articles have also been transferred from the free list to this schedule, such articles as ambergris, musk, paris green, salt, etc. The rates of duty upon the soveral paragraphs have been very carefully adjusted. In many cases, where conditions permitted the rates of duty have not been increased over the present rates of duty. In others the rates have been only slightly increased while in others considerably higher rates of duty have been imposed. The reason for these higher rates is that our foreign competitors are not only able to manufacture these particular articles or products at a small fraction of the domestic cost of manufacture, but are so organised, and make use of such methods that without these higher rates of duty our domestic industry could not survive. This was fully demonstrated prior to the war by these same manufacturers who succeeded in dominating not only the American market, but the entire chemical industry of the world.

"At the request of practically the entire dairy and agricultural interest of the country, a duty was imposed upon tropical and Oriental vegetable oils. These oils are being used largely in the manufacture of imitation or substitute butters and lards, and as an adulterant for linseed oil in the paint industry.

Schedule 2.—Earths Earthenware and Glassware

"This schedule imposes a duty for the first time upon crude or calcined magnesite, a substance that was not produced commercially in the United States prior to the war. It is an absolute necessity in the smelting of all metals, and also in the iron and steel industry. It is also used in the form of oxychloride cement used in building houses—a cement that is far superior for this purpose than ordinary Portland cement. Formerly our source of supply was Austria, from which we were cut off by the war. Graphite or plumbago has been transferred to the dutiable list. Prior to the war it was not considered possible to make satisfactory crucibles from domestic graphite. Recently deposits of highgrade crystalin graphite have been developed in the United States from as widely separated localities as Montana and Alabama.

Schedule 3.—Metals and Manufactures of

"This schedule is somewhat enlarged as compared with former metal schedules. The war gave rise to a number of new industries which are now so well established that with a fair protection they will speedily rank with the standard industries of the United States. The war demonstrated the weakness of a nation unable to obtain or manufacture certain mineral products. Tihs is so of mercury, the ferro-alloys, manganese tungsten, molybdenum, cobalt, nickel, chromium, vanadium, cerium, and similar metals and alloys.

"The iron and steel industry of the United States is so strong that, ordinarily, we manufacture as cheaply as anywhere else in the world. There are certain grades of steel, however, necessitating peculiar qualities of iron alloys and manipulation in which our industry, to survive, must be protected. As an example of this, high speed steel may be cited. Tools of ordinary tool steel can operate very nicely, provided the work being performed by them does not cause them to become heated. Heat draws their temper and they become no better than soft iron, as a tool. It has been found that it is possible to make high grade tools from certain varieties of crucible steel that can be driven at speeds unthought of before—tools whose ability to work is not interfered with by heat, whose temper depends on certain ferro-alloys and methods of manufacture. Such steel is absolutely invaluable and must be produced at home or the very existence of the nation might be jeopardised. It is believed that the manufacturers of these steels are adequately protected. Among the products of newer industries especially protected are thermostatic metals, safety razors and blades, surgical instruments, metallic magnesium and print rollers and blocks used in the wall paper and linoleum industries.

"It was found that under the peculiar condition existing, our domestic production was being copied and articles that to the casual observer appeared identical with the American article were being offered in our markets at from one-half to one fourth the price of the corresponding American articles. As surgical instruments are absolutely necessary to the life of a nation at war, and as prior to the war we had no such industry, it is thought good policy to protect this war baby, especially as we are now producing these instruments equal, if not superior, to any produced elsewhere.

Schedule 4.—Wood and Manufactures Of

"The Senate agreed that all logs, timber and ordinary lumber, including shingles, should be admitted free of duty. These are heavy products, and freights are high.

"It was found necessary to impose somewhat high duties upon certain varieties of furniture that are being manufactured in the Orient at unthinkably low prices due to cheap labor and material.

Schedule 5.—Sugar, Molasses And Manufactures Of

"The high prices of sugar in 1920 and 1921 demonstrated the fact that the American people can and will pay almost any price for this article without materially curtailing its use. Nearly one-half of our consumption is now being produced within the United States and its insular possessions. This domestic industry is seriously handicapped by conditions, especially the industry within continental United States. In Louisiana where the cane industry has been in existence for over 100 years, climatic conditons are such as to necessitate a protection of some two cents per pound in order that the producer may have a fair profit. The beet sugar industry needs nearly this protection. The beet sugar industry is peculiarly the child of the nation, as the U. S. Department of Agriculture was directly instrumental in not only its establishment, but in its development. The plants engaged in this industry in the United States are the peer of any similar plants in the world. They produce as good sugar and about as cheaply as anywhere else.

"One of our newest industries is that of manufacturing valuable feed for horses and cattle from the cheaper and inferior grains and forage products mixed with low-grade molasses, commonly called 'black strap.' These feeds are invaluable to the dairyman, cattleman, and also to the ordinary farmer, furnishing him with a market for certain of his products.

"This molasses, as guarded by the Senate language, is non-edible and its only additional use is as a source of commercial alcohol.

"Many higher sacoharides are specified in this schedule for the first time.

Schedule 6.—Tobacco And Manufactures Of

"The provisions of this schedule have not been changed to any great extent.

Schedule 7—Agricultural Products And Provisions

"The agriculturists of the United States have for years bitterly complained that the products of their labor were all on the free list, while the products of all other labor in the United States were protected. The Senate and its committees made exhaustive studies of this claim and found that it was not without basis. For example, the product of our wheat growers was in direct competition in our own markets with wheat grown elsewhere. To the casual observer this did not seem at all dangerous. To them wheat was wheat. But, so is cotton cloth cotton cloth, although one sells for 10 cents per yard and the other for $2.50 per bush. The fact is, we grow a surplus of wheat, but not of certain grades of wheat, and in particular not of the highest quality of wheat, that which is absolutely necessary to have in order to manufacture the highgrade flour demanded by our customers. This high grade wheat is more expensive to buy but ever so much more expensive to grow. Not only does it cost more to grow a bushel of this wheat than it does to grow a bushel of ordinary wheat, but, owing to the climate condition demanded by it, it is a very uncertain crop. Therefore the Senate was convinced that it was necessary to give it protection. Of course, this protection meant a greater protection seemingly to soft winter wheat, which was found to need no protection. But for this very reason, and for the fact that we have a surplus of this soft wheat, the duty, so far as it is concerned, means nothing, and will not increase its price.

"The method of imposing duty on cattle is changed in the direction of fairness. Instead of imposing a flat duty upon all cattle immaterial of their size or condition, the Senate imposes a duty dependent on their weight, and whether they are imported to be fed for market here or not. The poultry industry was found to require certain protection, especially against the eggs of the Orient. The fruit industry has been investigated and found to require protection, especially the subtropical fruit industry. In fact, all branches of agriculture are given fair, but, it is believed in no case excessive, protection. This includes the nursering stock industry, the flower industry, including oil-bearing seeds and nuts, the vegetable industry, and many other branches of agriculture and horticulture. The placing of duties upon all these products, not only in this schedule but upon the newly specified articles in all other schedules, necessitated exhaustive investigation so as to balance duties upon derivatives from these products; in other words, to find the compensatory duties necessary.

Schedule 8.—Spirts, Wines And Other Beverages

"This schedule, due to the 18th Amendment is no longer of much value. However, as the articles herein included can be imported by licence, care had to be exercised in the preparation of these rates of duty. The price of all these articles has much increased since prohibition went into effect, so it was deemed advisable to increase the duties proportionate to these increases in price. For example the duty on brandy and other spirits was increased from the old rate of $2.60 per proof gallon to $5 per proof gallon.

Schedule 9.—Cotton Manufactures

"The United States is the principal producer of raw cotton in the world, but because of certain conditions we must import large quantities of a cotton which we did not, until recently, produce. This is cotton with a staple of one and three-eighths inches or more. This cotton is absolutely necessary in the manufacture of sewing threads, automobile tyres, and the fine fabrics. Our imports of this grade are almost entirely of Egyptian origin. Recently it has been demonstrated that cotton with this length of staple, developed from Egyptian seed, can be grown in certain parts of Arizona and California. Of ccurse, it is expensive to grow it upon this land where irrigation is necessary and so must have the benefit of protection, at least until the industry is firmly established.

"A systematic study of the cotton industry here and abroad, and especially as to our imported goods, has been made and the rates carried are the result of these investigations. These rates seem to meet the approval of our manufacturers, importers and the various experts engaged in these investigations. Of course with a specific duty upon certain raw cottons, compensatory duties had to be computed and imposed throughout.

"It will be noticed that all the embroideries and nearly all the laces, nets and veilings of cotton have been transferred from this schedule to the Sundries schedule where they are classified with all other laces and embroideries.

Particular attention has been devoted to the rates on knit goods, especially to gloves and wearing apparel. Formerly this branch of the industry was practically covered by hosiery and underwear, but recently the manufacture of gloves and wearing apparel has increased enormously.

Schedule 10—Flax, Hemp and Jute and Manufactures of

"Generally, this schedule has been little changed except as to

(Continued on Page 15)

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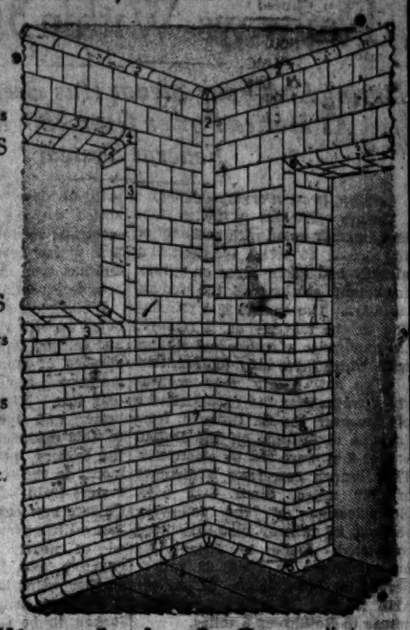

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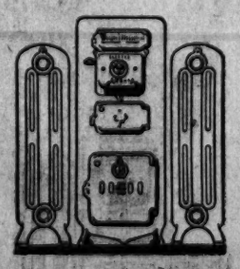

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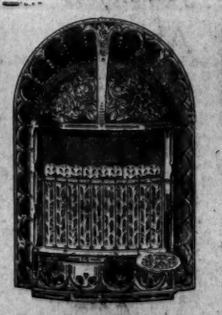

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LO MY DARLING YOUNG FELLER,-HOW IS YOUR MA AND PA, AND LAST, BUT NOT LEAST YOURSELF?- ITS A NICE DAY TOO!
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TOM McNAMARA
11-27.

The New U. S. Tariff

(Continued from Page 14)

rates of duty. We produce little of the crude material included herein. Our jute industry, particularly the manufacture of burlap and other coarse fabric, is very large. Cotton bagging—a rough, coarse burlap, used for covered bales of cotton, and too coarse for practically any other purpose—has been removed from the free list and a small duty imposed upon importation thereof. All linens, including the finest table damasks, is included in this schedule as is linoleum and other oil cloths, and also floor covering or grass and straw and mats and mattings.

Schedule 11.—Wool and Manufactures of

"The Senate has admitted all lowgrade wool that is imported and actually used in the manufacture of floor coverings of any kind, free of duty. All other raw wools are to pay a duty upon the wool contents. This is the only correct way of imposing duty on wool. The duty then is on the wool and not upon the dirt contained therein. All prior tariffs imposing duties on wool fixed a certain rate on wool in the grease, and usually twice this duty on washed wool, and three times this duty on scoured wool. The result was that no wool was imported scoured, very little washed, and none that shrunk over from 40 to 45 percent in scouring.

"The rates upon all manufactures of wool have been carefully built up from this rate of duty upon the raw wool.

Schedule 12.—Silk and Silk Goods

"This schedule covers a material (and its manufacture) which is not produced at all in this country and in fact its production is becoming restricted to the Orient. No duty, of course, is imposed upon the raw material. Due to enormous fluctuations in the price of silk and necessarily of its products, it was found impracticable to impose specific duties that would meet this fluctuation. Therefore the ad valorem rates were imposed. Certain of the silk fabrics manufactured in the Orient are there made so cheaply that our manufacturers have been practically driven from that branch of industry. Not only have these cheap silk fabrics driven similar domestic fabrics from the market, but they also are seriously interfering with the domestic production of fabrics that are immeasurably superior to them, but which, of course, are necessarily dearer.

Schedule 13.—Papers and Books

"Printing paper has, for the first time in tariff history, been divided in two great groups—standard newsprint and other printing paper. The former is made free, while upon the latter a small duty is imposed. In certain prior tariffs certain print paper was allowed free entry, depending upon its price, but under the last tariff it was found necessary to increase the price limit several times in order to keep up with the necessary price of paper.

"Certain varieties of paper have been specifically enumerated for the first time in this schedule; for example ,India and Bible paper—a very thin tough print paper has been segregated from ordinary print paper, and at a higher rate of duty. Coated papers have been especially treated, as also has tissue paper, the rate of duty depending upon its weight. Cigar bands and other lithographic work have also been carefully considered as to the rates of duty needed.

Schedule 14.—Sundries

"Asbestos, one of the materials the manufacture and uses of which have grown enormously, has demanded the greatest attention. Buttons, beads, sporting goods, and straw hats all are dutiable in this schedule, and necessitated exhaustive investigations as to the rates needed. The great use of cork and cork board in insulation against heat rendered the rates of duty upon cork, its wastes and manufactures, a difficult problem. Another new industry in this country—new since the beginning of the war—is the toy industry. For the first time in history brains have been used in this industry, and toys produced that were not only plaything, but articles that were instructive and educational and that probably will cause a big increase in the work of our patent office. But, as usual, as soon as a new American toy is placed upon the market our foreign competitor produces a cheap inferior copy of it, and without protection our industry will soon be driven from the market. Jewelry has been carefully studied and the rates of duty adjusted. The leather industry has been studied, and because of all hides and skins being placed upon the free list, many manufacturers of leather, such as boots and shoes and harness and saddles have been also made free. All manufactures of leather that are not specifically enumerated are, however, dutiable.

"Recently our foreign competitors have been flooding the country with many small articles covered by this schedule, such as lead pencils, fountain pens (some made of bamboo), and similar articles. The import price of these articles has been so much lower, although much inferior in quality to the domestic article, that our producers became very much alarmed and clamored for exceedingly high rates of duty upon their products. Exhaustibe investigations indicated that there was ground for this fear. Consequently, the present rates of duty upon these articles were somewhat increased, but were not made high enough to satisfy our manufacturers. It was considered that the superiority of their product alone would act as a partial protection to this industry.

Schedule 15.—Free List

"This schedule of the existing law has been carefully analysed and some articles were removed therefrom, because it was deemed that certain domestic labor engaged in the production of these articles was exposed to unjust competition abroad. Of course, the leading article falling under this classification is wool, unmanufactured. Other items are certain acids and chemicals, Portland cement, bauxite, the material from which aluminium is made, graphite, pig iron, and certain other of the heavy iron and steel forms, fresh meats, cattle, milk and cream, eggs, grain, meal flours, long staple cotton, sewing machines, cream separators, lawn mowers, and certain other machinery.

"The result of this tariff bill is that every industry in the country is fairly and justly protected. Not certain industries protected at the expenses of other industries, but all and every industry is protected. The duties, however, are not made prohibitive, at it is estimated that the customs revenue for the first twelve months under the provisions of this Act will be more than $400,000,000. The application of the rates in this act to the imports that will come in during the first twelve months of its life is estimated to show a lower average equivalent ad-valorem rate of duty than under any recent Republican tariff.

"Comparing the bill as it goes into conference with the bill as it came to the Senate, it will be shown that the rates imposed by the House bill have been greatly reduced. Comparing the bill with previous Republican protection bills, it will be found that outside of the dye products, which under existing law can only be imported when this country cannot supply the demand, average ad valorem duties upon manufactured products are lower than in any previous protective tariff act.

"It is true also that while wool and other agricultural products are given greater protection than in any other tariff bill, manufacturers have been given a lower compensatory rate of duty than in any previous protective tariff bill."

Comparisons made with 1913 tariff

The rates on a number of articles of special interest to the China trade, as furnished by the American Commercial Attache, are as follows:

Hair Nets,- 35 percent ad valorem. Same as 1913 Tariff.

Bristles: Prepared, 7 to 8 cents per pound; Crude, Free.

Walnuts: Unshelled, from 2½ to 4 cents per pound; Shelled, from 4 cts to 12 cts per pound.

Licorice Root, from 1-4 to 1-2 cents per pound.

Laces, from 60 percent to 90 percent.

Embroideries, from 60 percent to 75 percent.

Eggs, Dried, from 10 cts. per lb to 18 cts per lb.

Eggs Yolk, from 10 percent ad valorem to 18 cts per lb.

Eggs Frozen, from 2 cts. to 5 cts. per lb.

Strawbraid, 15 percent. Same as in former Tariff.

Toys (including Mah-Jongg Sets), from 35 percent to 70 percent.

Feathers and Down, from 20 percent. Same as old Tariff.

Pongee Silk, from 45 percent to 55 percent.

Peanuts: Unshelled, from 2½ cts. per lb. to 3 cts. per lb. Shelled, from 3-4 cts. per lb. to 1 cts. per lb.

Peanut oil, from 6 cts. a gallon to 4 cts. per lb.

Soya Bean Oil, from FREE LIST to 2½ cts. per lb.

Antimony Regulus, from 10 percent ad valorem to 2 cts. per lb.

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A Modern Version

BY RALPH B. FRYE

(*With Apologies to Dr. Clement Clark Moore, 1822*)

"Twas the night before Christmas and all through the flat
Not a creature was stirring, not even the cat.
The stockings weren't hung in the chimney with care,
For only a bronze radiator was there.

The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While brainstorms of movies revolved through their heads
And mama in pajamas and I in my own,
In two twin brass bedsteads were sleeping alone;
When out on the asphalt arose such a clatter
I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter.
The moon, on the chest of the city bred snow,
Cast the hue of asphaltum on objects below.
But what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a limousine motor with chains on the rear
And a little old driver so lively and quick
That I knew in a moment it must be St Nick.

More rapid than aeros his engines they purred
And he called to each cylinder with names most absurd.
"Now Dasher, now Dancer, now Prancer, now Vixen,
On Comet, on Cupid, on Donner and Blitzen!"
For you must understand that old Santa was late
And nothing would get him about but an "eight."
As cigar coupons, that before hurricanes fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, up to the sky.
So, up to the housetop the limousine flew,
With the car full of toys and St. Nicholas, too.

And then in a twinkling, I heard on the roof,
The petulant upper-flat tenant's re proof.
As I drew in my head, and was turning around
Down the dumb-waiter came old St. Nick with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot,
In a most up-to-date-tailor-cut mot or suit.
The bundle of toys he threw down in the dark
Made him look like a faker in City Hall Park.

His eyes, how they twinkled. His dimples, how merry.
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry.
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow.
He'd discarded his beard—not hygienic, you know!
A cork-tipped cigarette was held tight in his teeth.
And the smoke of it circled his he ad like a wreath.

He had a broad face and a little round tummy
That shook like a ten-cent mecha nical dummy.
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old scout
And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of the gout.
A wink of his eye and a twist of his head
Soon gave me to know I had noth ing to dread.
He spoke not a word but went straight to his work,
Left some certified checks and then turned with a jerk
And away they all beat it to beat nose,
(Though just what he did that for nobody knows.)

He sprang to his car and he let in a gear
And away they all beat it to beat ten reindeer,
And I heard him exclaim, as he drove out of sight
"I hope you shopped early for Christmas. Good night."

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The Decay Of Punning

Some Memorable Examples Of The Art

In reading Mr. Stephen Leacock's most amusing book, "My Discovery of England," says a writer in John o' London's Weekly, I came upon this extraordinary statement: "For some reason English people find puns funny. We don't. . . . The great mass of the English puns that disfigure the papers every week are mere pointless verbalisms that to the American mind cause nothing but weariness."

To what papers can Mr. Leacock allude? Even in the professedly comic journals the pun is rare nowadays, while to find one in the ordinary newspaper would be as difficult as finding snakes in Ireland.

Playing upon words is almost universal in early literature, and at intervals becomes a fashion. Shakespeare and many of his contemporaries indulged in it to a deplorable extent. A century later it was still in fashion, but was beginning to fall into comparative disrepute. Dennis, the critic, condemned it vehemently: his onslaught was long remembered. When in "Tristram Shandy" Dr. Slop makes a poor pun, we read, "Dennis the critic could not detest and abhor a pun, or the insinuation of a pun, more cordially than my father; he would grow testy upon it at any time:" while Lamb calls Dennis "the fiercest oppugner of puns in ancient or modern times." Still later, Tom Hood writes in "Miss Kilmansegg:"

And however our Dennises take offence.

A double meaning has double sense.

Dr. Johnson "had a great contempt for that species of wit," so Boswell informs us. But he enjoyed two classical puns of Burke's, and good-humoredly laughed at a poor attempt of Boswell's, who pleads that "a good pun may be admitted among the smaller excellences of lively conversation."

A proof of the popularity of puns at this period is given by the publication of Dr. Sheridan's "Art of Punning," to which Johnson makes allusion. The real title is "Ars Punica sive Flos Linguarum," by "Punsibi." It is a terrible book: not a word is allowed to pass without being twisted into something else, with a result that is melancholy instead of amusing. He gives specimens: "Spice-I-mean," he adds in brackets. He enumerates thirty-four rules for "punners" as he calls them: I will quote one.

Rule 29.—The Hypothetic Rule is when you suppose things hardly consistent to be united for the sake of a pun. As for instance, suppose a person in the pillory had received a full discharge of eggs upon every part of his face but the handle of it, why would he make the longest verses in the world?

Answer. Versos Alexandrinos: i.e., All eggs and dry nose.

Worse than childish as such rubbish is, the book was a success, and Swift addressed a poem to the doctor in praise of his efforts. One verse runs:

Had I ten thousand mouths and tongues,
Had I ten thousand pair of lungs,
Ten thousand hands and pens to write
Thy praise I'd study day and night.

The strangest thing about the book is the fact that it was translated into German. One would like to see what the translator made of Rule 29, quoted above.

Charles Lamb was a confirm punster, and defended the pun not only in his essays but in his letters. "A pun is a noble thing per se," he writes to Coleridge. "It is as perfect as a sonnet, better. Take one, for instance, I made the other day: I forget which it was." This charcteristic touch of humor is to us worth a dozen of his elaborate verbal jokes. But it is agreed on all hands that his peculiar delivery heightened the effect of his jests, and that puns which leave us cold were amusing enough when he stammered them forth unexpectedly.

Hood was a past-master in the art. He suggested his own epitaph. "Here lies one who made more puns and spat more blood than any man." Some of his comic poems touch the high-water mark of this species of wit, and can be read with delight even by those who agree with Dr. Johnson's dictum. Coming to our own day, Byron and Burnand were the most skilful exponents of the art of world-twisting. Byron is credited with an excellent specimen worth remembering. Comparing a play with a cigar he remarked: "If it is good, everyone wants a box; if it is bad, no amount of puffing will make it draw."

Puns are seldom translatable but there are a few exceptions. Punch's well-known "Is life worth living? That depends on the liver," finds its equivalent in the French reply, "C'est un question de foi (6)." In Burnand's comedy, "The Colonel," a dance is in progress unknown to the strict mistress of the house, who makes an unexpected appearance and exclaims, "This is rebellion!" "No," replies the colonel, "a dance is a revolution." This Burnand claimed was one of his "happiest thought." He omitted to state that the same joke appeared in the French play which he had adapted into English.

But nowadays the pun is out of fashion; so at least we imagine. But as outsiders are said to see the best of the game, Professor Leacock may be right after all, and it is as rampant as ever. Still, even Professors sometimes make mistakes.

Holly—Christmas Flowers

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

Holly trees are linked with romance, art, literature, and superstition. One species or another is found in most parts of the world, but unhappily in lessening numbers. Their very beauty has led to their destruction in sections where once they grew abundantly, tons of foliage and fruit being used on festival occasions. The outline of the typical holly leaf, with its curious spines, has made it a favorite decorative subject on the part of artists, and the brilliancy of the tree throughout the winter months has evoked the muse of many poets. One of the best Holly poems, written by William Harrison in 1841, begin as follows:

Oh lively holly tree
How cheering thou to me
When Winter's howling tempests drive around;
How pleasing still to view
Thy sweet, unchanging hue
When every other tree is bare and leafless found.

Few evergreen trees can endure so much dust and smoke as the Hollies, for which reason they are excellent trees to grow in cities and suburbs. The home maker who plants a holly tree, moreover, plants a monument to his own good taste, because trees of this kind flourish for generations. That this is true may be judged from the fact that specimens planted by George Washington on his estate at Mt. Vernon are still in perfect condition. Indeed, these Holly trees of Washington's are among the most interesting of the many different trees at Mt. Vernon today.

Europe has Holly trees known to be much older. Trees in Rome are believed to have kept in good condition for 500 or 600 years. And the history of the Holly reaches back into ancient times. It seems to have been a favorite tree with Pliny, who wrote marvelous tales about specimens of his day. He tells of one, for example, which had a trunk 35 feet in circumference "and sent out 10 branches of such magnitude that each might pass for a tree." In point of fact Holly trees occasionally take mammoth proportions even in these times, at least compared with the specimens usually seen. England has had and still may have specimens growing to a height of 70 feet or more. Probably there are no Hollies of such size in America, although here and there large trees are to be seen.

The Holly of England is of one tree, and the Holly of America quite another. One resembles the other in general appearance, to be sure, but the leaves of the European Holly (Ilex aquifolium) are much greener than those of its Yankee cousin (Ilex opaca), and to that extent it is a handsomer tree. It is the species which grows freely in England and Scotland that is found in other parts of Europe and even in parts of Asia. It is one of the loveliest of trees when growing in the open, for then it remains clothed with branches almost to the ground, instead of losing the lower limbs as when crowded.

NOT ADAPTABLE TO NORTH

There are many parts of the United States where the European Holly will thrive and where it has been planted, but it is too tender for New England or the other states in the northern tier. Indeed, even the native American Holly cannot be grown much north of Boston, but even so, it is the only broad-leaved evergreen which will endure the rigorous winters of many sections.

The Holly does not grow in large groups, but usually neighbors with maples, birches, and cedars. In Europe it is much used for hedges, being ideal for the purpose. The American Holly is a good hedge plant, too, but not widely used, perhaps, because American gardeners are impatient with its slow growth. Formerly, when the Holly was more plentiful, the wood was used to a considerable extent by wood turners and cabinet makers, being very hard and taking on a high polish.

THE ORIENTAL SPECIES

China and Japan have several Hollies of more than passing value, some of which have been introduced to western lands. The Japanese species Ilex crenata, is fairly well known, which is natural, for it is the most common of Japanese Hollies and one most likely to be taken home by travelers. Japanese gardeners like to grow it as a small, compact bush and to barber it into strange and fantastic shapes. This Holly thrives in Europe and most parts of America, but lacks one of the most distinctive and attractive features of the species already named, the berries being black instead of red. Yet its leaves are much like those of box, which fact recommends it as a hedge plant. Japan has another Holly, Ilex pedunculosa, which has been grown in the United States, and is interesting because the leaves resemble those of the common wild cherry. This is a red-fruited species and highly ornamental.

Most people in Europe and America think of the Hollies as having leaves that are notched with spines, because that is a characteristic of the kinds with which they are familiar. There are many Hollies, in point of fact, which have leaves that are smooth on the edge or only slightly roughened. Indeed, one may often find smooth leaves even on the common Hollies, especially on the older trees, as the spines have a tendency to disappear with increased maturity.

THE BIRDS WILLING

There are fruiting and non-fruiting trees and the two kinds must be planted together if berries are to be borne. Occasionally, to be sure, an isolated tree carrying fruit may be found, but such exceptions are not common. The berries, which color in the fall, hang on the trees for a very long time, sometimes until a second crop is produced, unless the birds interfere.

So the Holly stands high as an ornamental and useful tree, with only its disregard of time to charge against it. It is equally at home in the city back yard and on the great estate, and is just as effective a hedge now as it was in the time of the Romans, when Columella wrote:

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A Buccaneer Of The Steppes

A Sketch Of One Of The Boldest And Most Cruel Free-Booters Of The Russian Plains, Semionov

BY J. KESSEL

(Translated from La Revue de France).

At the time of the Bolshevist Revolution in 1917, a petty Cossack officer named Semionov was stationed in Transbaikalia, as that part of Siberia is called which lies immediately east of Lake Baikal. It is a land where wild hills enliven the melancholy Siberian plain, where the population is very sparse, and where the winters are terribly cold and the summers are scorching hot.

It is not known what made Semionov go to war with the Bolsheviki at the outset of his career. Siberia was a chaos at that time: the laboring element stood for Lenin; the peasants, who are wealthier and stronger in Siberia than in European Russia, were hesitating; the Socialist-Revolutionaries were agitating against Moscow; Kolchak was preparing his unfortunate coup d'etat; bands of Reds were trying to destroy the Trans-Siberian Railway and stop communication. It was an opportune moment for a man of a violent temperament, audacious character, and no scruples; and Semionov took his chance. One fine day, at the head of eleven men armed with nothing but nagaikas — the dangerous scourge wth a cluster of weighted lashes that the Cossacks use — attacked a strong detachment of Red Guards.

The effect of such a charge can only be understood by those who have seen a Cossack djigitovka or rough-riding exhibition, accompanied by the horsemen's wild piercing shrieks and howls.

The Red Guards scattered, abandoning their rifles, with which Semionov promptly armed his followers. Presently fugitive Cossacks and runaway convicts reenforced him, and he marched against Chita, the capital of Transbaikalia. He captured the city without serious fighting. This was in 1918, and he ruled there until 1920.

SEMIONOV'S IRON YOKE

Semionov put the country under an iron yoke. His six or eight thousand men were fellows who tossed off vodka by the barrel and smiled at death. They were the only compact force in the whole province. At first they took it upon themselves to maintain order; subsequently their order turned into a reign of terror.

Houses were scarce, and besides, any kind of permanent lodgings ill fitted the vagabond spirit of the Ataman. So he took for his own use and that of his immediate adjutants a hundred railroad-cars and furnished them with anything that pleased fancy. Rare furniture, luxurious tapestries, precious wines were none too good for him and his henchmen. Armored locomotives carrying artillery and constantly under steam guarded the train against emergencies. In this tolerably safe stronghold a constant orgy was kept up — a true Russian revelry where the participants seemed frantically to pursue a joy that ever eluded them, where love of senseless destruction was let loose, and the sound of broken glasses ceaselessly punctuated drunken songs.

HIS SOURCES OF REVENUE

Such pastimes, by means of which alone the loyalty of his supporters could be assured, required large sums of money. When ransoming bankers and merchants ceased to provide this, Semionov turned to foreign treasuries.

France for a time believed she had found a valuable ally and for a period subsidised Semionov. Eventually, however, the French representatives at Chita, disgusted with his methods and management, put a stop to this bounty. It was none too soon; for Semionov had already been for a considerable time in the pay of the Japanese. The latter discovered in Semionov just the tool to serve their schemes of encroachment in Eastern Siberia. He sold out to them completely.

His position was extremely favorable. All supplies destined for Admiral Kolchak came from the Pacific Coast; and Chita being midway between the Pacific and Kolchak, Ataman Semionov found himself entrenched like a robber baron at the head of a bridge, and profited handsomely from the consignments that went from Vladivostok to Omsk.

TOOK WHAT HE NEEDED

The amount of booty he thus seized will probably never be known; nor will the extent of his obscure smuggling operations and other frauds and speculations with the Japanese. When in urgent need of arms or supplies, French trains dispatched to the aid of Kolchak.

In the spring of 1919 I assisted in dispatching several such trains, and, observing that they carried an armored car full of soldiers at each end, asked if this was because of the Bolsheviki.

"Oh no; they are for defense against Semionov," was the reply.

At this same Vladivostok station I witnessed the following scene.

A cry of pain rose from somewhere in the nondescript throng that filled the big waiting-room. The panic-striken people turned to flee and I caught sight of a tall, headsome, youthful Cossack subaltern, pale with rage, a nagaika in his hand, while before him stood a station official, writhing with pain, his face streaming with blood.

"I'll teach you — to tell me you have no candles when I ask you for some!" the young Cossack roared.

The commandant of the station, a colonel in uniform, stepped up to him and protested.

'And thou, too!" was the Cossack's answer, accompanied with a string of low abuse. The nagaika swung in the air, and with a sinister sound laid open the colonel's cheek.

AN AMERICAN SPEAKS

The throng howled, terrified but passive. There were several foreign officers present, but they had orders not to interfere in quarrels between Russians. However, an American army captain could not restrain himself from stepping out of the crowd and saying to the young man: "It's infamous! You ought to be hanged for this!"

The Cossack looked at his nagaika, then at the American, then again at the nagaika, and said in a menacing voice: "Get out of this. Make laws in thy own country! Leave us alone!"

Meanwhile one of Semionov's adjutants walked in, attracted by the noise. He was at that time in Vladivostok on a pleasure trip. As soon as the young officer beheld his superior, he clicked his spurs, stood rigid, and saluted in the most brilliant form. After which, his hand still at his cap, he told his story to the lieutenant — and he told it exactly as it was.

The adjutant looked at the foreigners with apparent surprise. "Is it really for this trifle that they made so much noise?" he said. "Go on, my boy, it will be all right."

And he walked out amid the respectful throng, with a most remarkable air of indolent and superb nonchalance.

The "trifle" had taken place in a city where Semionov was not in control, and where several foreign missions were supposed to "supervise" affairs. It is easy to imagine what things were like in Chita, and the hatred of its population for Semionov and his Cossacks.

DEPENDED ON TERROR

He, however, never worried about popular sentiment. The terror inspired by his "boys" was sufficient to assure both his and their safety, so he encouraged them. From time to time, in order to keep them amused, he would send them on little expeditions against the Reds. These expeditions were always a pretext for unlimited cruelties. Bolshevik or non-Bolshevik, all paid alike. Peasants' houses were set on fire; the peaceful inhabitants were abused in the most brutal fashion; and numbers were murdered and drowned.

During one whole winter a certain highway leading to Chita was marked, at regular intervals, with poles, to which naked corpses of Red Guards or peasants were attached. There were hundreds of them. Each corpse held out a rigid arm in the direction of Chita, from which was suspended the inscription: "The way to the General Headquarters of Ataman Semionov."

This barbarous and drunken existence ended a few months after Kolchak's debacle, when the Reds marched on Chita and Semionov's Cossacks fled. The Ataman and his chosen friends managed to send a few million dollars' worth of booty to Japan before they left Chita. However yesterday's irresponsible despot was loath to leave the Orient altogether, and passed into Mongolia, where he declared himself king. But the Chinese Government took alarm and Japan hesitated to support her protege in so ambitious an adventure. Semionov returned to Vladivostok, tried to start an insurrection there, failed, took refuge in Japan, and finally embarked for America with the design of reaching France in some clandestine way.

DESERTED BY FORTUNE

However, his lucky star only shone over his head in his native steppes. His fortune deserted him as soon as he reached a country where other laws than those of violence are in force. Ataman Semionov was arrested at Washington on a complaint of a trading company whose woollens had been stolen by his troops somewhere in Transbaikalia

He exhibited genuine surprise at this. The matter of the stolen woollens had entirely slipped his mind! What did such a trifle count for amid his gigantic pillaging?

Next he was charged with having killed American soldiers. He protested, but apathetically human lives were so very cheap over in Siberia!

He was imprisoned until his "wife" furnished money for his bail, and later was imprisoned and liberated again. This hide-and-seek with American justice seemed very trivial and undignified to an ataman who was accustomed to breathe death and destruction to his enemies. Finally he returned to the land of his former glory; and telegraph dispatches place him now somewhere in the Amur Province, on the Russian Pacific coast.

His career is not yet finished.

A New Day For The Negro

Is there a better day in store for the American negro? Will the day of the race riot pass and the injustice of lynch law yield to the orderly processes of the courts? There are definite grounds for encouragement, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which for more than a decade had worked for a better understanding of the race problem in the United States and the advancement of the American negro. Organised in 1910, with Moorfield Storey of Boston, former president of the American Bar Association, at its head, the association adopted the platform of an organisation of negroes formed in 1905 at Niagara, and known as the Niagara movement, whose platform declared for:

Freedom of speech and criticism.

An unfettered and unsubsidised press.

Manhood suffrage.

The abolition of all caste distinctions based simply on race and color.

The recognition of the principle of human brotherhood as a practical present creed.

The recognition of the highest and best training as the monopoly of no class or race.

United effort to realise these ideals under wise and courageous leadership.

VIOLENCE NO SOLUTION

Since its formation the association has expanded until its membership throughout the United States is nearly one hundred thousand, with branches in a majority of the states. Its work has been expanded from those early days so that it includes every conceivable form of battle against race discrimination and violence.

The investigtors of the association, often at risk to their lives, have visited the scenes of lynchings, obtained the facts and published the facts to the world thereby helping to establish the falsity of the charge that the negro is a rapist or that lynching occurs in punishment of that crime chiefly. Concurrently with these investigations, the association collated statistics, comparing them with those gathered each year at Tuskegee, and published "Thirty Years of Lynching," the standard statistical work covering this subject from the years 1889 to 1918, to which additions are made each year. Through these labors it has been established that less than 17 percent of the 3,434 known victims of lynching mobs from 1889 to January 1, 1922, have been accused of the crime of rape.

Education of public sentiment is looked upon as the chief, if not the only, way of bringing about harmony between the races in America. Former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois said in introducing the report of the Chicago committee studying the race riot of 1919, that, it is certain that the problem will not be solved by methods of violence, and that "Every race riot, every instance in which men of either race defy legal authority and take the law into their own hands, but postpones the day when the two races shall live together amicably. The law must be maintained and enforced vigorously and completely before any real progress can be made towards better race relations."

FOR ANTI-LYNCHING LAW

In maintaining the negro's rights the association responds to appeals from every part of the country. It convinced that injustice is being done, colored men are defended in the courts, through legal committees of local branches of the association. The Arkansas riots of 1919 were thoroughly investigated and the cases of the condemned negro farmers of Elaine County taken to the supreme court of the United States.

Meanwhile, the legislative is not neglected. The association led the fight to have the Dyer anti-lynching bill enacted into law. This measure, already passed by the house of representatives, is to be acted upon in the next session by the senate.

Aside from that there are definite grounds for encouragement. Discussion of race relations has become more frank and open. In the last season even, two novels have been published by southern white men throwing a glaring light upon the conditions which are in need of remedy. The literature on the subject of race problems is constantly increasing and constantly becoming more penetrating in its observation and criticism of existing conditions. This, the assocatón concludes, presages increasing enlightenment and tolerance and a desirie to see justice done.

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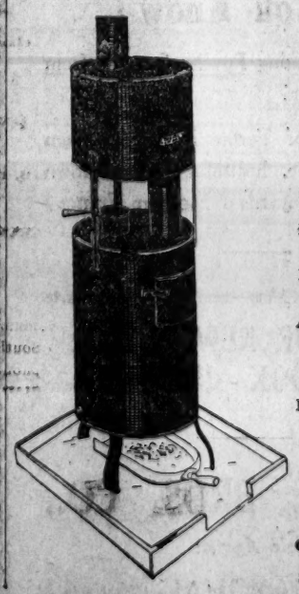

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Proof Of Einstein Theory Contained In 12 Plates

California Astronomer Returns With Eclipse Photographs Taken In Australia

Proof or disproof of the Einstein theory of relativity recently passed through Honolulu in the form of 12 photographic plates, each 17 inches square, one-quarter of an inch thick and weighing eight pounds, according to the Honolulu Advertiser. The plates are the property of an expedition financed by W. B. Crocker of San Francisco and headed by Dr. William Wallace Campbell, director of the great Lick Observatory at the summit of Mount Hamilton, California.

The plates were taken at Walal, a small settlement on the northwest coast of Australia, September 21, during a total eclipse of the sun. Developed almost as soon as taken, surface inspection indicated that the exposure was successful, but there has not yet been time for the microscopic measurements which must be made before an interpretation of the results can be ventured.

The California party left San Francisco about five months ago. Dr. Campbell was accompanied by four assistants from Lick Observatory and associated with the party were four volunteer astronomers from Australian and New Zealand observatories. At Walal the total party numbered 23, probably more white men that the little settlement had ever seen at one time before, as only four white men live among the native black. They passed through Hawaii on the return trip the middle of November.

"If Einstein's theory of relativity is correct," Dr. Campbell told a Honolulu reporter, "the plates we have exposed should show a measurable distortion of light waves reaching us from distant stars, as these rays pass near the sun.

"Einstein believes, as the result of other calculations, that the gravitational pull of the sun bends light rays that pass near it—near, in the baronomical sense. This flexure of light rays from other suns—some of them millions and tens of millions of times more distant from our earth than the sun itself should be manifest in the difference between the estimated position of these stars and the actual positions shown on the photographic plates.

"We know from other plates of the heavens, taken at night, and from astronomical computation, precisely where those stars ought to be in relation to the position of the sun. If the plates we have here, taken during a total eclipse of the sun, show the recorded positions to be different from the estimated positions, the inference is not that the calculations were wrong but that the waves of light from the stars have been deflected from a straight line to us in passing the sun. In other words, the stars are not where they seem to be.

"The gravitational pull from the huge mass of the sun would not make itself felt upon the rays we receive at night. Hence the anxiety to obtain photographs during this the first total eclipse of the sun since Einstein's theory was given to the world.

"Many of the stars that should show on the plates are so distant that they will appear as specks too small to be picked up by the naked eye. Powerful microscopes will render them visible. Minute measurements made by delicate micrometers will determine their positions.

"The four cameras we used were specially built for our observations. Two of them were equipped with 5-inch lenses, and had a focal length of 15 feet. Two were equipped with 4-inch lenses and had a focal length of five feet. All were designed to give a large field of stars seen in good focus.

"The period of total eclipse was only five minutes 16 seconds. The time of exposure was from one to two minutes.

"In addition we took with us two other cameras with a focal length of 40 feet, to photograph the sun's corona—the vast, scalloped crown of radiance which embraces the penumbra of the sun in eclipse. One of these cameras was used by our own party and one by astronomers from the observatory at Adelaide, central Australia. From the results jointly obtained we hope to learn much about the form, structure, extent and many other characteristics of the corona. It never has been twice alike in eclipses thus far observed.

"Although all our work was compressed into less than six minutes, we were four weeks at Walal setting up and taking down our instruments, many of which were massive in weight and had to be placed with the utmost exactitude.

"In addition to our own expedition, there were four others on the ground—one sent out by the University of Toronto, Canada; one a private expedition, from Cambridge, England; one sent by the government of India, and one by the Australian government from Perth. All told, there were 23 of us encamped.

"The Australian government generously paid our transportation by land to the rail head, and thence by steamer to the famous pearl fishing station of Broome, where we trans-shipped to a schooner for a sail of 200 miles to Walal."

Bird Songs We Never Hear

Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter.—Keats.

Have you ever seen a bird with its beak open and its throat throbbing, and yet not heard a single note come from its tiny mouth?

Have you ever thought that the cricket on the hearth may be chirping, but you cannot hear it although your hearing is normal?

Has it ever occurred to you that when you go out on a quiet evening into the garden there may be innumerable sounds which escape you because they are beyond the limits of your hearing?

How the song of certain birds attains such a pitch as to rise beyond the range of the human ear is borne out by an incident noted by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and quoted from a book by Arthur Porritt. "The Best I Remember," published by Cassell:

TESTING THEIR EARS

Sir Conan Doyle had in his dining-room at Crowborough a large cage of Javanese birds, one of which started singing as he and I talked about the Congo revelations. Sir Arthur jumped up and called me to the cage. "I want to experiment with you; I do this with all my visitors. You see that bird which is singing?"

"Yes."

"Watch it and listen to it; when you cannot hear its voice any longer put your finger down on the table, but notice that the bird's throat goes on throbbing."

I listened, and the bird's song rose higher and higher in the scale till the moment came when my ear could catch no sound coming from its throat. But the bird was still singing, and it was a full 20 seconds later before Sir Arthur laid his finger on the table to indicate that he, too, could no longer hear its voice, and yet the bird sung on. I was mystified, but Sir Arthur, who had been studying the matter, drew the conclusion that all Nature must be full of tremendous noise.

NOISELESS NOISES

When this incident was brought by a press reporter to the notice of Sir William Bragg in his physical laboratory at University College he said:

"Sound consists of a series of waves in the air. The human ear is tuned to perceive some of them, but not all. There is an upper limit to the frequency which is audible. Different persons have different limits of hearing, and limit changes with age. For instance, as one grows older one generally ceases to hear the shrilling crickets, and it sometimes puzzles children to hear the air full of noise, while their elders are unconscious of it.

"As to the fact that some portion of the songs of birds are out of range of human hearing it has, I daresay, often been noted, for example, when I gave some Christmas lectures at the Royal Institution a few years ago. I said that the blind naturalist, Mr. Wilkinson, of Leeds, had pointed out to me the same thing. He said he was sure there were portions of their songs which were beyond the range of human hearing, and as he said, after all, the birds sang for their pleasure, and not for ours.

THE GALTON WHISTLE

"Sir Francis Galton was very interested in this subject as part of the general consideration of the human faculties, and the test whistle which he made is capable of running up to a very high pitch indeed. It is known as the Galton whistle."

Sir William mentioned an interesting incident about his little girl with whom he was out walking one day. "Oh, aren't they dreadful!" she said, meaning the crickets that were busily chirping, but Sir William was unconscious of the noise.

It was possible to reach a pitch, roughly speaking, about twice as high as the top note of the piano. Some people could hear from 20,000 to 30,000 vibrations a second. That was the note which some people could detect as a disturbance without being able to assign any pitch to it.

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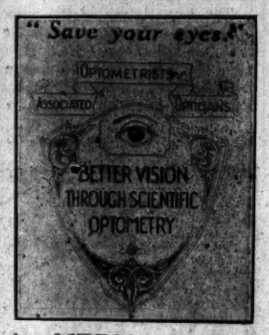

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The Old English Christmas

(Continued from Page 14)

the Temple, and soon yielded to his barons' stern demand for the Magna Carta, which, six months later, he signed at Runnymede not only for England but for the unborn Empire. In reign after reign the Court event of the year was the Christmas gathering in London, Winchester or elsewhere, and the attendance of the nobles was often an index of the popularity of the King, or the reverse. The feastings, plays, and banquets were kept up until Twelfth Day.

When the second Richard had heightened the walls of Westminster Hall, and spanned them with the glorious roof of Irish oak which has been so carefully strengthened and restored in recent years, he feasted ten thousand people daily in the Christmas of 1398, little thinking that under that roof his abdication would be read before a throne in which his successor sat.

One of the strangest stories of an English Christmas is that of Henry V's generous action when he was investing Rouen. Within the walls one hundred and fifty thousand people had for twenty weeks seen the approach of famine. Many had died of hunger, and it was, indeed, Henry's military object to starve the city out. But on Christmas Day he suspended the siege and sent food to the hungry inhabitants so that they might keep the feast. Three weeks later he was master of Rouen.

Few English kings kept Christmas more royally in Westminster Hall than Henry VII. At his ninth Christmas feast there the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London were guests, and it is chronicled that "The King, Queen, and Court sat down at a table of stone, to 120 dishes, placed by as many knights and esquires, while the Mayor was served with twenty-four dishes and abundance of wine. And finally the King and Queen, being conveyed with great lights into the palace, the Mayor, with his company in barges, returned to London by break of the next day."

A favorite royal Christmas dish at this time at Westminster, was a peacock which was treated according to this recipe. "Take and flay off the skin with the feathers, tail, and the neck and head thereon; then take the skin, and all the feathers, and lay it on the table abroad, and strew thereon ground cinnamon; then take the peacock and roast him and baste him with raw yolks of eggs; and when he is roasted, take him off and let him cool awhile, and take and glid his comb, and so serve him with the last course."

Meanwhile the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and the great noblemen's country houses, were all become the scenes of Christmas revels, with mummings and masquerades and choirs and Lords of Misrule. The City Guilds gave splendid Christmas entertainments which Philip Massinger, the Elizabethan dramatist, extols above all other:

Men talk of country Christmasses—
Their thirty-pound buttered eggs, their pies of carp's tongues,
Their pheasant drenched with ambergris, the carcases
Of three fat wethers bruised for gravy, to
Make sauce for a single peacock; yet their feasts
Were fasts, compared with the City's.

From century to century the Christmas tradition suffered little interruption except in such periods as the Puritan regime and the Cromwellian revolution. But the laments for its temporary decline only show how deeply rooted in the national heart was the festival. A poet of the Restoration, complaining that the good old Elizabethan days had not yet come back, drew these contrasting pictures:

"With a good old fashion, when
Christmas was come,
To call in his old neighbors with bagpipe and drum,
With good cheer enough to furnish every old room,
And old liquor, able to make a cat speak, and man dumb.
Like an old Courtier of the Queen's.
And the Queen's old Courtier."

"With a new fashion, when
Christmas is drawing on,
On a new journey to London straight we all must be gone,
And leave none to keep house, but our new porter John,
Who relieves the poor with a thump on the back with a stone;
Like a young Courtier of the King's,
And the King's young Courtier."

But the old spirit returned. A poet of 1740 sang:

"O you merry, merry souls,
Christmas is a coming,
We shall have flowing bowls,
Dancing, piping, drumming.

Delicate minced pies
To feast every virgin,
Capon and goose likewise,
Brawn and a dish of sturgeon.

Hey for the Christmas Ball,
Where we shall be jolly,
Jigging short and tall,
Kate, Dick, Ralph, and Molly."

Here we have the Dickensian Christmas nearly a century before "Pickwick." Christmas has come back to England every year these thousand years; its costumes have faded and many of its customs have lapsed; but the great Empire Commonwealth welcomes it as their ancestral festival of family reunion, neighborly love, and forgetfulness of the troubles of life.

Novel! *A Feature!*

VIGGO FILM Co.

24B Kiangse Road, Telephone Building

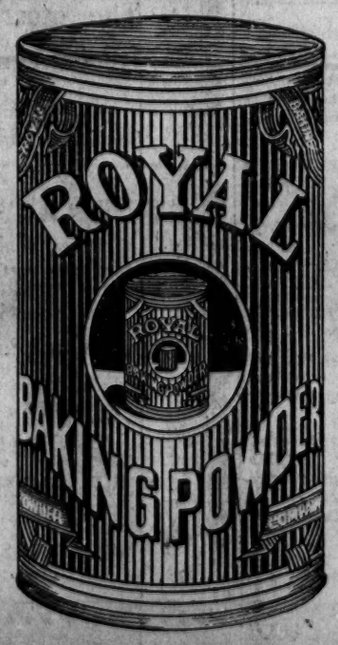
We are Hiring out Our Cinema Apparatus Specially Constructed for Family Parties.

PHONE "CENTRAL 3201" and order your Cinema Show for **Tonight** at your home, such entertainment will please your guests.

Use it for Children's Parties

Our own Operator's Services Free of Charge
Terms Moderate.

Amusement! *A Pastime!*



Do You Know?

—that Royal Baking Powder is made from Cream of Tartar?

—that Cream of Tartar is derived from grapes—rich, ripe, healthful grapes, grown in the famous vineyards of Southern France?

Royal Contains No Alum—Leaves No Bitter Taste

SEND FOR NEW ROYAL COOK BOOK—I'TS FREE

CONNELL BROS. CO.,
Sole Agents:
SHANGHAI

Special Added Attraction

Commencing

Tonight Xmas Eve

FOR ONE WEEK

World-Famous Hawaiian Dancers

HELEN MOKILA

HULA DANCER

DEL MONTE

The livest spot in Shanghai *always* something new

452, Avenue Haig Tel. W 115

Make Reservations Early no places held after 10.15

Pennsylvania Tyres
34 X 4 Fabric S.S.—35 Tls. each
34 X 4 Cords S.S.—49 Tls. each
H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co., Inc.
Tyre Department.
Phone West 1234.

The China Press
大陸報

WANT-ADS.—
Something to sell? Something to buy? use the best medium of intercommunication between buyer and seller, a—
China Press Want—Ad.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1922

Business and Official Notices

The American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on December 25th and 26th, 1922, and on January 1st and 2nd, 1923.
EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General.
54818 D 31

Preliminary Announcement

The undersigned favoured with instructions from
MRS. R. S. F. MCBAIN
Will sell by Public Auction
(Probably about the middle of January)
THE WHOLE OF THE CURIOS previously in CECILE COURT
95 Avenue Road
Full Particulars, place, and date of Sale will be notified later.
Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.
Auctioneers
T. F. 101

Shanghai Race Club
NEW YEAR RACES
Monday, 1st January, 1923.

The New Year Races will commence promptly at 10.15 a.m. on Monday, 1st January, 1923.
The Members' Enclosure will be reserved for Members of the International Recreation Club and Shanghai Race Club and their Friends. Members of either Club may obtain complimentary tickets for their Friends on applying to the Secretary of either Club.
There will be no charge for admission to the Public Enclosure. Entrance No. 14 Mohawk Road.
By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
54814

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. S. Co's Steamer Chang On, Captain K. C. Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Wednesday, the 27th December, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). (Cabins fitted with steam heater). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company No. 1B Hankow Road, Telephones Freight 1520 and Passage 3283.

STOLEN

Native order No. 10736 dated 27th December, 1922 (Chinese 10th day 11th moon), Tls. 227.90 and have notified the King Ziang Bank to stop payment and hereby notify the public that the said native order will be nil and cancelled, therefore as advertised in Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao and CHINA PRESS.
GEE KEE & CO.
54832 D 28

Municipal Notification
No. 3095.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Council is prepared to receive applications for the appointment of Clerk-of-Works in the Public Works Department.
Candidates must be about 30 years of age and thoroughly competent to supervise the construction of new buildings. Salary Tls. 285 per mensem. Applications should be forwarded together with copies of testimonials to the Commissioner of Public Works forthwith.
By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.
Council Room,
Shanghai, December 21, 1922.
54806 D.31

Municipal Notification
No. 3094.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of temporary Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Boys. Candidates should be prepared to undertake class teaching of boys in the Lower Forms, and have a special knowledge of Art. Pay Tls. 185 to Tls. 235 per mensem according to qualifications.
Applications should state age, qualifications, experience in teaching, and should be forwarded, together will copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned.
By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.
Council Room,
Shanghai, December 21, 1922.
54805 D 24

Municipal Notification
No. 3096

Public Works Department

The Council is prepared to receive applications for the appointment of Assistant Inspectors in the Public Works Department.
Candidates must be about 30 years of age and have had some experience in handling labour on general constructional and maintenance work. Salary Tls. 200 per mensem. Applications should be forwarded together with copies of testimonials to the Commissioner of Public Works forthwith.
By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.
Council Room,
Shanghai, Dec., 23, 1922.
54830 J. 3

Dollar Oriental Steamship Co., Inc.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General meeting of the stockholders will be held at the offices of the company, No. 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1923, at 5 o'clock when the report for the past year will be presented, and directors for the ensuing year elected.
By order of the Directors, Dollar Oriental Steamship Co., Inc.
54834

Martinazzi Vermouth

The subtle charm of Martinazzi Vermouth makes it most sought after by discriminating people as a basis for cocktails.

Denis, Mounie & Co.'s

"Gold Leaf" Brandy
is well recommended by the Medical Profession.
Garner, Quelch & Co.
73, 73a, Szechuen Road
Tel. C. 2021

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of MILDRED CABELL WATKINS, deceased. | Cause No. 2007 Estate No. 470 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 10, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.
LOWRY DAVIS,
Executor,
KASHING, Chekiang, China.
Shanghai, China,
December 10, 1922.
54424

CERCLE SPORTIF FRANCAIS

THEATRE

Le Samedi 30 Decembre 1922
Rideau a 21 h. 15 precises.
et la 2eme representation aura lieu le 2 Janvier a 9 h. 15.

"BANCO"

Comedie en 3 Actes et 4 tableaux par Mr. Alfred Savoir

La representation sera suivie de bal.
Entree reserve aux Membres et leurs amis.
Prix du Billet $3.00.
Les billets ne peuvent etre obtenus qeu par l'intermediaire d'un Membre,
Location ouverte au Cercle Sportif.
54321

A. Shishlo, M.D.

Physician Specialist in ear, throat and nose disease.
Laboratory Analyses
has opened his office
11B Nanking Road
Tel. C. 1689.
Chinese American Bank Building.
Hours 10-12 and 4-6
and by special appointment,
Residence: French Town, Route des Soeurs, 7 Tracey Terrace.
Phone W. 3319
53965

Those interested in the economic conditions in Russia will find in the NINTH issue of the

Russian Economic Review

valuable data concerning that country

1) Nikolaevsk-on-Amour
2) The Ussury Railway and the Chinese Eastern
3) Cargo accepted to Soviet Russia
4) Produce Market of North Manchuria
5) Wholesale prices at Hailar, Harbin and Kalgan.

You will obtain a copy of the nagazine either at the office.
1C Kiukiang Road
or at a newsboys.
53518

Xmas and New Year Gifts

YOK SANG
105, Broadway.

High Grade and Very Artistic Jewellery, Diamonds, Gold and Silver Wares. Clocks & Watches. All of the latest and most fashionable styles.
54604 D 28

Municipal Electricity Department
SHANGHAI

The Electricity Department offers the following electrical generating plant for sale by public tender.
Two 2,000 K. W. Willians and Robinson, England, standard horizontal three stage single flow steam turbines, 180-200 lbs. steam pressure, 1,500 revolutions per minute.
Two, 2,000 K. W. (2,500 K. V. A.) Siemens Bros. and Co., England, A. C. generators 6,000/6,600 volts, three phase, 50 cycle, 1,500 revolutions per minute.
Two 2,900 square feet Willans and Robinson surface condensers, complete with motor driven centrifugal circulating pumps, air pump, etc., each for use with the turbines above described.
Two 30 H. P. Electric Construction Co., England, 440 volt, three phase, 50 cycle induction motors.
Two 13 H.P. 440 volt, three phase, 50 cycle motors.
One 80 K.W. direct current generator, Electric Construction Co., 220 volt, 720 R.P.M. 4-pole shunt wound generator direct coupled to a British Westinghouse 120 H.P. squirrel cage induction motor, three phase, 440 volts, 50 cycle, 720 R.P.M.
The above plant is in first class running order at the Riverside Power Station, and is no longer required owing to the installation of larger turbine machines.
The plant may be viewed at the Riverside Power Station upon written application to the Head Office.
Tenders are invited for the purchase of the complete plant as it stands, and should be addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager, 17 Foochow Road, Shanghai, and reach him not later than noon Thursday, January 4, 1923.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
54820 D.30

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Tenders BEST WISHES for
A MERRY XMAS
TO ALL

International Savings Society
7, Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai
Thrift and a good Time?
Yes
How?
By Subscribing to I. S. S. Premium Bonds

Is Your Complexion of Interest to You?
Ask your druggist to tell you about
VENUS BEAUTY PACK
The Liberty Toiletries Company, Limited

Trade Mark PHONE N. 1036
SUMMER'S NECESSITY
BATH ROBES (for Gentlemen & Ladies.)
Various fashions, sizes, colours and qualities.
SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD.
Y16A. N. Szechuen Rd. Tel. N. 1036
47639

Shing Tai Electric Co.
A 72 73 SZECHUEN ROAD.
(Near Chinese Post Office).

Just arrived a Shipment of SMART and SELECT TABLE DESK and READING LAMPS, ELECTRIC FITTINGS, and a good selection of ELECTRIC HEATERS, all suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
INSPECTION INVITED.
54097

Notice of Removal

We beg to advise our patrons that we have this day removed our offices from Boone Road, which office we have been occupying for the last thirty years to:
No. 816, Wing Ching Li,
Broadway East.
Our phone is North 1630.
All requirements of shipping Hongs will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to by us.
Chinese Yangtsze Pilots Association.
54786 D 29

Business and Official Notices

C. EDDIE & CO.
'Phone N. 139. A-153 Broadway

Strictly Fresh
Finnan Haddie Black Cod
Chicken Halibut Medium Halibut
Silver Salmon Chinook Salmon
Very nicely salted
Tongue & Sounds Mackerel
Cheap prices! obtainable rightaway

20 years old
"DANIEL CRAWFORD'S WHISKY"
Sale Price $45.00 a case.
California "BISHOP'S COCOA" and a large variety of WINES & CANNED GOODS on sale at CHEAP PRICES.
54354

The Cocoa with a Delicious Flavour

The "ALLENBURY'S" MILK-COCOA, LIGHT, NUTRITIOUS. A warmth-producing food that old and young can take throughout the Winter months with the utmost benefit.
Made in a minute, the addition of boiling water only being necessary.
ALLEN AND HANBURYS, LTD.
Shanghai.

Mah Chang Sets
XMAS BARGAINS
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY
at
Lowest Factory Prices
CALL AND INSPECT
Yuen-Yuen Mah Chang Co.
46 Szechuen Road
Phone C. 6111
54790

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line

TENDER FOR COTTON WASTE.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Administration invites tenders for the supply of Cotton Waste. Firms desirous of tendering may obtain the General Specifications on application in writing to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Shanghai North Station.
54622

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS, OUR STORE AT 40 NANKING ROAD WILL BE OPEN FROM 8.30 a.m. until 5 p.m., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24th.
AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY.
54809 D 24

The Chinese Telegraph Administration

In compliance with instructions from the Defense Commissioner of Shanghai and Sungkiang, we hereby notify the public that all Domestic Telegrams accepted by this Administration's Shanghai Office will on and after the 24th December, 1922, be charged for in accordance with the old rates in force before 1st November, 1922,
(Signed) T. K. LOWE,
General Manager.
54795 D 24

Frederick's Hotel

First class accomodation with excellent service and superior cuisine.

Large Dining-Hall just completed and several private dining-rooms. Houseboat, shooting parties, weddings and special dinners, etc., etc., catered for at shortest notice.

Dinner concert every evening. Situated N. Szechuen Road Extension, off Jukong Road.

Xmas Sale

Greatest Reduction 20 to 30 per cent.
Lady Shoes Only
From 12th to 31st December, 1922.
J. Hamasaki,
No. 141, Boone Road.
Tel. North 686.
54608 D 28

FURS

Sable coat, Squirrel coat, Ermine Blue fox, Seal, Stone Marten, Red fox, White fox, etc.
We are dealers in all kinds of furs and furmakers. Furthermore, we are giving the least price on the commodities. Come and see to be sure this is the first fur store in Shanghai.
Hung Chong Bros. Fur Co.,
104, Szechuen Road.
54036 D 27

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE
Open All Day
Sunday, December 24th
I. SHAININ & Co.
The Home of Delicacies
100 SZECHUEN ROAD
PHONE C. 6783
Closed Two Days
Dec. 25th and 26th
54778

Professor A. Bary, M.D.

Physician Specialist in
Nervous and Mental Diseases
has opened his office
11B Nanking Road.
Chinese American Bank Building.
Hours 9-11 and 3-5
and by special appointment.
Tel. C. 1689.
53964

Dr. Med F. Reiss

begs to announce that his consulting hours in future will be from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
Ezra Building,
14 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. 1151.
54012

Hong Yue Building
60 Kiangse Road

Office space will be available about the beginning of November, 1922. For particulars apply to W. W. 13 Museum Road or 55 Markham Road, where plans can be seen by appointment.
E. E. LEVER,
General Manager.
HONG YUE COTTON MILL,
Property Department.
T. F. 11

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.
(Bordeaux University, France)
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL URINARY AND SKIN DISEASES
American Oriental Bank Build.
No. 15 Nanking Road.
Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 1161

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTAL SURGEON

Four years' practice in New York
Bridgework, Plates, Painless Extractions, Cold Inlays.
Office Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6.
and by appointment.
No. 3A Peking Road, 3rd floor.
Tel. Central 1136.

Orders for Christmas Floral Decorations should be sent in as soon as possible to
THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP
Telephone C. 4777

CLEANING AND DYEING

If you wish to keep your clothes nicely clean in good shape and in fast colors, rely upon.
S. WULFF & CO.
the only works in the Far East.
BEWARE THOSE IMITATORS trading under similiar name, situated at 211A Szechuen Road, near Ningpo Road. Tel. C. 2284.

Steam Launch For Sale

STEAM launch. Built 1915, 27 gross tons, 13 net tons, length 66 feet, beam 12 feet, depth 5 feet 2 inches. Compound condensing 38 H.P. engine, 7½ x 15 cylinders, 11" stroke. Wood hull. Recently overhauled and in perfect condition. No reasonable offer refused. Communicate with
THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.
T. F. 80

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., I.D., 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
54800

Notice of Removal

Please note that my office has been removed to 25 Jinkee Road, new Chung Foo Bank Building. Phone C. 1129. Residence: Route Grouchy, corner Route Doumer 34. Phone W. 2651.
DR. K. PANEK, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Gynecological, Surgery and Midwifery at University Prague.
54602 D. 28

GREAT CHRISTMAS SALE
BY China Trunk Emporium both at New World Building, corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads, and P.1920 North Szechuen Road, of
WARDROBE TRUNKS
indestructible ironlaid wooden steamer and cabin trunks and genuine leather trunks, suit cases, etc., fitted with best American locks
AT 20 TO 30 PER CENT. OFF
catalogue prices for 1922. Goods slightly soiled by water during the recent fire are sold at 40 per cent. discount.
54110

POH YUEN TSAR
Curious Store.
Proprietor: Mr. Seaouke Yue

Dealers in All Kinds of Chinese Antique Curios, Pictures, Jades, Porcelains, Potteries, and Furnitures, etc.
J. 966 Avenue Edward VII.
Phone C. 4595.
54052 J 27

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,700,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£3,000,000

Head Office:
22 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 13 The Bund

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Iloilo	Rangoon
Amritsar	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Karachi	Seremban
Bombay	Klang	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Sourabaya
Cawnpore	Kuala (F. M. S.)	Tientsin
Cebu	Malacca	Tavoy
Colombo	Manila	(Lower Burma)
Delhi	Medan	Taiping
Haiphong	Peking	New York
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkong	Puket	

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

G. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Filiale de la Societe General de Belgique).

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	19,962,300

President: JEAN JADOT.
Head Office: BRUSSELS.

Branches:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCARREST, COLOGNE, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, TANTAH, SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.

Affiliated Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, Madrid, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO. — WIENER-BANKVEREIN, Vienna, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, POLAND, RUMANIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGO-SLAVIA, TURKEY, and ASIA MINOR.—ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANKVEREIN in Czecho-Slovakia, A. KOUYOUMDJISKI & CO., Sofia.
Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address: "Exabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

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Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. KATADA, Manager.
K. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£4,500,000
Silver	$23,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG,
Court of Directors:
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

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Canton	Kuala	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	S. Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

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Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,060,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C, 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Bombay	Harbin	Shanghai
Chanchun	Hongkong	Tientsin.
Chefoo	Manchouli	Urumtchi
Dairen	Kashgar	Vladivostock
Hailar	Newchwang	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski,
Th. de Kraywossewski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications,

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914, and October 31, 1915.
Capital Dollars 15,000,000.00

Head Office: Peking.

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centres in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokio (Japan).

Shanghai Branch: 14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

SHEN CHU-HSU, Manager.
T. S. WONG Sub-Manager.
T. D. WOO, " "
S. T. HUANG " "

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ..£1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.

Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$500,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Manager's Office: Cen. 2656
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe Osaka, Berlin and Hamburg.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts 4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shu Chin Min, Acting Manager.
Y. S. Tung, Sub-Manager.
K. Z. Tsor, Assist. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital	U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U.S. $10,468,137

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Hankow	SPAIN
Harbin	Barcelona
Hongkong	Madrid
Canton	
	STRAITS
INDIA	Singapore
Bombay	
Calcutta	DOMINICA
Rangoon	Santo Domingo
	Sanchez
	San Francisco
JAPAN	San Pedro
Yokohama	Santiago
Kobe	Puerto Plata
	Barahona
	La Vega
JAVA	
Batavia	PANAMA
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$3,534,600.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation 金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital	$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$5,000,000
Reserved Fund	$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.

Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.

Correspondents in all important places of the world.

President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.

Cable Address. "Kincheng" Shanghai.

Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 3800
Manager's Office: C. 1850
Foreign Dept. C. 1442

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824

Paid-up Capital: Guilders	80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders	19,445,211 (about £1,620,434.)
Special Reserve: Guilders	22,660,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheriben	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

行銀亞東

The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C. Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund	$200,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.

Loans granted on approved securities.

K. CHENG,
Manager.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.
Established 1908

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$206,400.00
Undivided Profits	$120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, Hankow, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager,
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office,
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Offices:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mongtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 150,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinking	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinnati

Shanghai Branch:

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.
5 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Offices 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$420,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.

Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address:
"COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

EQUITABLE
Eastern Banking Corporation

Capital	U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U. S. $ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association

大通銀行

CORRESPONDENTS:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

Shanghai Branch:
1 Kiukiang Road
Central 1164—Manager
Central 2012—General
Central 1140 (T.T. Dept.)

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold

JAS. J. ROGERS
E. C. FUNCK
Managers.

工商銀行

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Shanghai Branch
51 Kiangse Road

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in Chin and abroad.

Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6552.

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branch: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road

Capital	$1,000,000
Paid-up	$ 250,000
Fixed Deposit Capital	$ 500,000

Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centers in China.
Foreign Correspondence
In all important places of the world.
General Banking, Business of every description transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.
Special Saving Accounts for Laborers.
ROBERT LEE, Gen. Manager.
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKSIBCO"
Tel. C. 7207, Manager's Office.
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars, 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital .. Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves Silver $105,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3025.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

Mr. F. M. Brooks, Honolulu.
Mr. & Mrs. Storm, New York.
Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Shields, Kobe.
Mr. & Mrs. T. C. White, New York.
Mr. A. G. Wild, Wuhu.
Mr. W. T. Smith, Wuhu.
Miss A. A. Piper, Soochow.
Miss S. Bradford, Nanking.
Mr. L. H. Ellis, Washinton D. C.
Mr. W. R. Ocker, Pengpu.
Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Elkinton, California.
Mr. H. H. Hart, Nanking.
Mrs. Gilmore & son.
Mrs. M. Carlyle, Peking.

Shipwrights Make 7 Women 'Freemen'

(China Press Service)

London, Dec. 22.—One of the old city companies, the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, has broken all traditions by making seven women "freemen" of its guild. They are the wives of men distinguished in the shipping world, and the honor is accorded not only because their husbands are prominent, but in recognition of their own labors on behalf of shipping interests.

The women are Viscountess Brassey, Lady Inverclyde, Lady Watts, Lady Biles, Lady White, Lady Abel and Lady Parsons.

PAINTING STOLEN

(China Press Service)

Rome, Dec. 22.—The priceless picture of the Virgin and Child, by Fra Angelico, signed and dated 1443, has been stolen from the Oratory of the St. Sebastian annex of the Church of St. Felix at Florence. The discovery of the loss was made when the church was opened in the morning, and all efforts to trace the thieves, or discover how the theft was effected, have been unsuccessful.

The picture, which has never left its position since the erection of the church in 1500, was one of the most valuable art treasures of Florence.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. Wolf, Hanis, Edmunds.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. Harvis, Mr. Wallace.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Mr. M. F. Marshall.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Voegoli and family.

Weather Report

Dec. 25.—The center of the continental anticyclone advances towards the coast, between the Saddles and Shantung, the pressure is rising in Japan. Regular monsoon along the coasts of China and Indo-China. Very fine day in N. and Central China; overcast weather in the South fog in Cochin-China.

Dec. 23.—Weather overcast and slightly misty but fine. The pressure stands at a high level. Moderate North-easterly breezes.

Hotel Arrivals

PALACE HOTEL

Mr. J. Alston, Pukow.
Mrs. C. N. Andreson, Nanking.
Mr. & Mrs. E. Borge, San Francisco.
Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Harrman, New York.
Mr. A. A. Herschler, New York.
Miss E. Clark, New York.
Mr. & Mrs. Beatty, San Francisco.
Mr. F. Castillo Najara, Mexico.
Capt. & Mrs. Newton, U. S. A.
Mr. & Mrs. Meyer, Manila.
Mr. F. L. Bullock, Tientsin.
Mrs. Mcdavid, Nanking
Mrs. Wellington Koo, Nanking.
Mr. E. S. Fennell, Nanking.

KALEE HOTEL

Mr. J. Baumber, Harbin.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Voegel,
Misses L. M., & E. Voegel,
Mr. W. M. Poley. Hangchow

ASTOR HOUSE HATEL

Mr. L. J. Lambert, Manila.
Mr. S. H. Bates, Yokohama.
Mrs. Chas Reich & Charles Jr. Yokohama.
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Dumill Los Angeles.
Mr. Henry Mandel, California.
Mr. H. E. Newell, New York.

Financial And Commercial News The World's Markets

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

8, JINKEE ROAD

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
F. L. and S. B....	990
Chartered	£17¼ B.
Hsso-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 470 B.
North China	Tls. 188
Union of Canton	H. 225 B.
Yangtsze	$35½ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 21¼
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.116 B.
Hongkong Fire ..	H. 480 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def..	H. 245 S.
Indo-China Pref.	H. 335½ B.
"Shell"	78-9
Shanghai Tug ord	83 B.
Shai Tug Pref....	Tls. 50 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 20½
Oriental Cons ..	18/-
Raub	6½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H. 182 B.
Shanghai Dock ..	94½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 8.05 B.
" Pref. ...	Tls. 5.35 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 195 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 170 S.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French L. nd .	Tls. 101 B.
Shanghai Land .	Tls. 101 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 13¾ F
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 110 B.
Laou-kung-mow .	Tls. 23
Oriental	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 117½ B
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H. 152
Green Island	Tls. 20¾ B.
Langkats	Tls. 18½
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ..	Tls. 85
Stores	
Hall and Holts..	$5 B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford .	Tls. 100 B.
Mostrie	$45 B.
Watson	H. 13¾ B.
Weeks	$12
Rubbers (local)	
Lima	Tls. 6
Amherst	Tls. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.90 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 16½
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.75
Bute	Tls. 0.55 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2½ B.
Bemor United..	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shempedak	Tls. 4 B.
Sheng	Tls. 1.20 B.
Consolidated ...	Tls. 1.65 B.
Dominion	Tls. 1½ B.
Gula Kalumpong.	Tls. 8¾ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 10½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 6
Karan	
Kedah	Tls. 5½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.80 B.
Kroewoek Java .	Tls. 0.90 B.
Padang	Tls. 10½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 1
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekoee	Tls. 0.50 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.55 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.90 B.
S'hai Klebang ..	Tls. 1.05
Shanghai Malay..	Tls. 0.47½ B
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 1
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 8½
Sungala	Tls. 0.65 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Seremban ..	Tls. 8¼
Taiping	Tls. 0.45 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.40 B.
Tebong	Tls. 0.60 B.
Ulangbee	Tls. 3.70 B.
Miscellaneous	
D. L. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
Shanghai Trams..	Tls. 127 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 31½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury ..	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone.	Tls. 74
S'hai Waterworks.	Tls. 100 B.

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, December 23, 1922

OFFICIAL

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 122.00 Mar.
Padangs Tls. 4.75

UNOFFICIAL

Weeks $13.00
Culty's Dairy Tls. 12.50

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, December 23, 1922

UNOFFICIAL

Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 13.75
Ulangbee Tls. 4.00 March
Shanghai Gas Tls. 32.00

Money Exchange

Shanghai, December 23, 1922

Mexican Dollars

Market 72.9
Native Interest 15

Shanghai Gold Bars 978

Touch 340
Copper Cash 240.000
Bar Silver 30⅝

Bar London rate

Paris on London 62.44
New York on London .. 464⅛

Banks Opening Selling Rates

London

Telegraphic Transfer .. 3s. 0d.
Demand ..... 3s. 0 1/16d.

New York

Telegrphic Transfer 69¾
Demand 70

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

Londos (T.T.) 2/-
London (Demand) 2/0⅛
Lonlon 4 m-s 2/0¼
India (T.T.) 224
France (T.T.) 935
America (T.T) 69⅝
Hongkong (T.T.) 75
Japan (T.T.) 70¼
Batavia (T.T.) 177⅝
Straits (T.T.) 78¼

BANKS BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits.. 2/1½
London 4 m-s Docts .. 2/1⅝
London 6 m-s Credits.. 2/2
London 6 m-s Docts ..
France 4 m-s 985
America 4 m-s L/c 73¼
Docs 73¾

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 71=Tls. 140.84
@ exch. 73.1=Mex. $192.67

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3s. 0 3/16d.=Tls. 6.53
@ exch. 73.1=Mex. $8.93

PARIS QUOTATIONS

(French Wireless)

Paris, Dec. 23.—Exchange:

London	62.445
New York	13.45
Belgium	91.70
Spain	211.25
Netherland	536.00
Italy	68.80
Switzerland	254.50
Germany	0.20

French War Loans:

3 percent	59.30
4 percent 1918	64.10
5 percent 1915-1916	76.60
5 percent 1920	88.50
6 percent 1920	89.05
Credit National 1919	492.75
Credit National 1920	?
Banque ottomane	730.00
Tabacs ottomane	355.00
Banque de l'Indo-Chine	3150.00

Marseilles, Dec. 22:

Rice	85.00

Le Havre, Dec. 22:

Cotton ... Dec.	442.00
Jan.	438.00
Feb.	434.00

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Dec. 21:

Silver	63.00
Transfers	4.6487½

Paris, Dec. 22:

Sugar	189.00

Le Havre, Dec. 22:

Coffee ..... Dec.	211.50
Jan.	209.00
Feb.	205.25

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 22:

Rubber ..... crepe	13⅞
fume	13⅞
para	14¼
Gold	88.9
Silver	29 1/16
Copper	65.3.9
Tin	182.6.3
Plomb	26.2.6
Zinc	34.10

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls. 5.61	@	3s. 2 5/16d.	£1
" 1.25	@	71⅞	Gold $1
" 1	@	1058	Fr. 11,79
" 1	@	—	Marks —
" 1	@	71⅛	Yen 1.57
" 1	@	241⅛	Rupees 2.69
" 1	@	—	Roubles —
" 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
" 1	@	15.85	Ital.

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 70
Demand buying on America 71
Demand selling on London 3s. 0d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 0 3/16d.

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS

Morning

339.60
339.80
340.00
340.10
339.90
340.10
339.70
339.60
339.80
339.60
340.00
340.40
341.10
340.90
341.00 closed

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 250,000 .... Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.05

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

BANK'S SELLING RATE

It. Lire 13.40=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.60=1 Tael
Marks 3500=1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 90.75=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 19.55=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 145.00=100 Fr. Francs

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

December 23, 1922

Spot bar silver was down 1/16d. and forward 3-16d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 62⅞ cents and the London-New York cross rate improved to 464⅝.

The only change in our official rates here today was a drop in the Yen rate to 70¼.

Our market here this morning was firm at the opening but eased off slightly during the day, pirticularly for forward delivery. Business in Sterling was done at 3-0½ December, 3-0¼ January and 2-11⅝ March.

Gold Dollars were done at 70⅜ December, 70¼ Jannary and 69⅜ March. Throughout the day there were sellers rather than buyers of both Sterling and Gold Dollars at these rates.

There were sellers of Yen at the close at 69¼ and buyers at 69. There were sellers for March at 70⅜ and buyers at 70¼. Banks buying rates for bills today were the same as yesterday.

China sold silver in London yesterday and the market there is reported as easy. No advices have as yet been received from New York.

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

The local share market has not been so active during the past week as the arranging and closing of accounts for the December Settlement on Thursday claimed the attention of the majority interested in this market. Nevertheless prices generally have continued steady with an upward tendency which is chiefly applicable to S. and H. Wharf, "Ewo" and "Shanghai" Cottons, and Langkats (Combined).

London quotations indicate a firm market and the following are the last prices offered to us by cable this week:—

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Loan 1913—British Issue, Buyers £75.0.0 and Sellers £77.0.0.

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Loan 1913—French Issue, Buyers £72.10.0 and Sellers £75.10.0.

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Loan 1913—C. Issue, Sellers £69.0.0.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., "Bearer," Buyers £2.17.6 and Sellers £3.1.6.

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ld., "Bearer," Buyers £19.0.0.

Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ld., "Bearer," Buyers £4.2.6.

Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ld., Buyers £1.8.0 and Sellers £1.9.9.

British-American Tobacco Co., Ld., "Bearer," Sellers £4.7.6.

Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld., Defd. Ord., Buyers £27.0.0 and Sellers £28.10.0.

Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ld., Buyers £0.7.9 and Sellers £0.10.6.

Hankow Market

The British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow write as follows in their weekly circular dated Hankow, December 13:

Bar silver dropped steadily throughout the week from 32 1/16 ready, 32 1/16 forward to 31 1/16 ready and 31 1/16 forward. New York-London cross rate rose steadily from 455 on the 6th instant to 462⅞ on the 13th. The Official Sterling T.T. rate rose from 3s. 2¾d. to 3s. 3d. on the 7th, on which day it dropped in stages down to 3s. 2¼d., opening on the 8th at 3s. 2d. at which rate it remained. There were sellers over the official rates all the week until the 13th, when the market closed weak. 4 m-s. Sight Credits which were placed as high as 3s. 4⅛d. earlier in the week, could be done at 3s. 2¾d. up to China New Year, with a cut for forward. Chinese market rates: Shanghai Taels 97,325. Local currency dollars, 71.1. Native interest: 8 percent.

Exports.—Business during the week was quiet. There is a good inquiry from America and Europe for wood oil, and local prices are firm with an upward tendency. Cotton is firmer. Hides, goatskins and sesamum seed are dull with practically no business doing.

Imports.—Piece Goods: The market is dull with little inquiry. Clearances show a falling off.

Yarn:—No business doing.

Bilious Headache

All that is needed is to correct the biliousness and the headache disappears. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and you will soon be as well as ever.

Sold everywhere

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on December 19, 1922.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	15-22
Mutton	"	17-22
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-32
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	15-20
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	30-40
Pombret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	20-25
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Geese	each	$1.20-$1.40
Hare	"	35-40
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	80-90
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	18-20
Teal	"	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Geese	"	50-60
Duck	"	60-80
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	20-25
Bananas	"	7-8
Chestnuts	"	12-14
Melons	each	none
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grapes	"	none
Grape fruit	each	none
Lemons	"	none
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per dos.	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-10
Peaches	"	none
Pears	"	8-10
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-25
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	18-20
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	"	12-15
Cabbage	each	5-8
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	20-40
Celery	per bunch	10-15
Cucumber	per lb.	8-10
Egg plant	"	12-14
French Beans	"	25-30
Peas	per lb.	20-25
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	3-4
Parsnips	per bunch	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$4.00-$4.40
Radishes	"	none
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	$2.85
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.40
Barley	"	$4.-
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$10.80
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.18
Foreign dairies	"	$0.23
Fuel		
Firewood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 19.50
Beef	per lb.	15-22
Mutton	"	17-22
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-32

D. P. W. Jones,
Acting Chief Inspector.

Jute Fabrics

In his circular on the jute fabrics market, Mr. J. W. Frederics states:

There has been hardly any business in gunnies during the fortnight under review. The market is practically denuded of stocks with very little on the way. Chinese small holders are asking over Tls. 235.00 for Heavy C's 2¼ lbs. blusetripe, and Tls. 250 for 2½ lbs. greenstripe, while Hessians are wanted at Tls. 140.00.

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, December 23, 1922
BUSINESS REPORTED
Anglo-Javas Tls. 6.00
Almas Tls. 6.00
Shanghai Gas Tls. 32.00

Silk Report

In their weekly report on the silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated Dec. 15.

White Silk.—The market continues unchanged with very little interest being shown.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Blue Fish 1, 2 Tls. 1,025 av.

Tsatlee New Style.—M.H.Y. Blue Dragon and Feima 1, 2 Tls. 1,160 av. Red Olive Ex. 1 Tls. 1,035 av.

Steam Filatures.—A fair business was effected chiefly last week at full rates which has made considerable inroads into available supplies..

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—A few transactions have been done at a fair decline as presaged in our last. Best grades Tls. 745 av. Stock Tls. 735 av. Jan.-Feb. No. 1 Tls. 697.50

Cables from Japan report a firm market. Shinshui No. 1 Yen 2,080.

C 2240

UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1$3 First 20 Min. per Hr

WEDDING CAKES

in beautiful Designs, richly Iced, *made to order*, at a wide range of prices.

The name of "Bianchi" is a guarantee of flavour and quality. The finest ingredients only used in the making of *Bianchi's* Cakes.

BIANCHI'S

Bride Cake Manufacturers.

C. 2264. 23 Nanking Road.

Sale Ends Today

Our Prices on Every Staple Line are Reduced by 10 to 50%

VAN SHING & COMPANY

Corner Avenue Joffre and Avenue Du Roi Albert
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DESK CALENDARS

Complete Set ..... Mex. $2.00-$2.50-$3.00
Refills $1.25

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Various kinds of British manufacture, Chinese hand drawing on rice paper and Chinese landscapes.

FOR SALE AT

Chow Tzu Kong Bookseller 周梓康西書局

111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Tel. C. 3510

Latest Fall and Winter Styles.

NOW is the time to select your Fall and Winter suits, overcoats, dinner and evening clothes, from a large assortment of English woolen materials just received.

I also make excellent shirts.

THOM SHING

American Style Tailor.
G-20 Tiendong Road
(Only a few steps from Broadway)

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A BRITISH COMPANY with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding.

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10 Canton Road. Shanghai.

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $2,000,000

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

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HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Kiukjang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI

Current, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in U. S. Gold, Sterling, Francs, Taels and Local Currency.
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Commercial and Travelers Letters of Credit.
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Through Our Correspondents in All Parts of The World we are qualified to render an International Banking Service that is Economical, Accurate and Prompt.

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Specialists in up-to-date and high class Furniture and Interior Decoration. All goods purchased from us leaves the shop with an indisputable guarantee for quality and durability and at prices that defy competition.

Our expert will be pleased to call and quote you for anything in the way of furniture.

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113, Szechuen Road Tel. C. 2377.
(Opposite Jinkee Road).

FURS! FURS! FURS!

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Two Weeks Only.

Chen Kee Fur Co.

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A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

SAVOY HOTEL

MODERATE RATES

A SATISFACTORY HOME WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE AND SUPERIOR CUISINE

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

Great Christmas Sale

20% REDUCTION FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

December 11th-24th

We have prepared a big stock of Tientsin Carpets, Rugs and Peking cloisonnes in various kinds. These goods are in the newest style and lovely color, suitable for Gentlemen's and Ladies' christmas presents.

The Great Northern Carpet Co., Ltd.

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SHANGHAI WATCH & CLOCK CO.

71 Nanking Road.

We have in stock all descriptions of Clocks and Watches.

Genuine goods and moderate prices

Cash Sale 20% discount

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Xmas Reduction Sale!!

A REAL OFFER! A UNIQUE CHANCE!

THE BEST THINGS FOR XMAS

GIFTS

Colored and Blue Cross-Stitch, Drawn-Work, Embroideries, Beaded Necklaces, Laces, Chinese Dolls, Ivory and Bronze Carvings, Novelties, etc., etc.

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163 Broadway, Shanghai

SHOW ROOMS:
390, NANKING ROAD & 1998 N. SZECHUEN ROAD
Agents:
ALL OVER THE CITY.

BRITISH GENERAL FEARS TROUBLE OVER PALESTINE

Must Fight Or Give Way, He Reports To London

(China Press Service)

London, Dec. 22.—Very serious trouble is brewing in Palestine, according to news dispatches which state that General Tudor and other officials on the spot regard the future with "grave apprehension."

The Arabs on the border and in Palestine itself may at any time attack the Jewish immigrants whom they regard with "deep-rooted hostility." The government's authority is being openly flouted by what is known as the "Moslem Christian Association."

A manifesto has been issued calling upon the population to disobey the instructions issued for the taking of the census, and the Association has decided to invoke the aid of Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader.

"Our position," states a dispatch to the News of The World, "is amazing. In effect, without any advantage to ourselves, and under a mandate from the League of Nations, we are holding Palestine at a cost of many millions a year for the benefit of Jewish immigrants, and thus incurring the hostility of the Arabs.

"We may shortly find ourselves faced in Palestine with a situation similar to that in Turkey. We shall either have to fight or give way. The question is what would we be fighting for, and what would we gain by fighting?

"The problem is not an easy one," the paper adds. "Owing to the action of Great Britian, America and France, thousands of Jews have gone to settle in Palestine. It would be interesting to know how much per head per annum each Jewish immigrant is costing Great Britain.

"The scheme for the settlement of the East has broken down, in a great measure, owing to the neglect of the United States to back up the treaties which she took so great a part in preparing. But whatever may be the cause, now is the time for peaceful action and for the definition of a policy."

Coal Production In Britain Falls Off

(China Press Service)

London, Dec. 22.—Coal production in England has dropped 124,000,000 tons, or about 40 percent since 1913. The heads of the coal miners unions declare that the decrease in the production is not due to the lack of supply, but to the fact that the mine owners are closing down entirely or partially as a means of forcing the unions to make concessions in the matter of wages and hours.

Nelson's Flagship May Go To London

(China Press Service)

London, Dec. 21.—An effort is being made to raise $500,000 for the preservation of the Victory, Nelson's flagship in the Battle of Trafalgar.

The famous vessel is at present at Portsmouth, in a very bad state of repair. So far has she deteriorated that, if it is decided to bring her to London, she will have to come overland, as she could not undergo the journey by water.

Sir Keith Smith Plans World Flight

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Dec. 22.—The British airman, Sir Keith Smith, who is at present here, has virtually completed his plans for crossing the Western Hemisphere in an attempt to fly round the world next April. He proposes to cross the Pacific from Siberia to Alaska and follow the Canadian-Pacific Railway across Canada and then to New York from Toronto.

He will then return to Halifax and from there to St. John's. The plans for the trans-Atlantic flight have not yet been definitely settled but the present program contemplates flight from St. John's to the Azores and from there to London.

Dutch May Delay Oil Payment Duty

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, Dec. 22.—In the debate in the Second Chamber today on the estimates for the Dutch Indies, M. de Graaf, the Minister of the Colonies, stated that pending the abolition of the export duty on petroleum as from January 1, 1923 payment of the duty might be postponed with the special authorisation of the Government of the Dutch Indies and thus after the States General had ratified the abolition, It would not be necessary to refund the duties paid since January.

The Minister acknowledged the importance of foreign capital to the Dutch Indies and stated that he proposed to start an inquiry in the neighbouring countries with regard to the fiscal regime to which oil enterprises are subjected and the general conditions in which they worked.

M. de Graaf declared that the Chamber was perfectly free to abolish the export duty on petroleum and reject the petroleum refinery tax, which would be proposed, as the two measures were entirely independent of each other.

At the
Empire Theatre
See On Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thursday
Dec. 25th, 26th, 27th, & 28th
At 7 p.m.
The Stupendous Serial
"BRIDE 13"
Episodes 1 and 2 in 4 Parts
At 9.15 p.m.
ONE HUNDRED OF THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL ACTRESSES
in
"Every Woman"
8 WONDERFUL REELS
Special Music

SPECIAL X'MAS MATINEES
Showing Only the Best Comedy Actors:
Charlie Chaplin, Fatty Arbuckle, Billy West and Mack Sennett.

On Monday, Dec. 25th at 3.30 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin in CARMEN
Mack Sennett in SALOME and Fatty Arbuckle in OUT WEST

On Tuesday, Dec. 26th at 3.30 p.m.
Mack Sennett in QUACK DOCTOR, Charlie Chaplin in NIGHT AT THE SHOW, Fatty Arbuckle in A COUNTRY HERO and Billy West in HAPPY DAYS.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE WISHES ALL
A MERRY X'MAS

BANQUE BILL TO BE TAKEN UP IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Paris To Speed Measure Because Of Reports From China

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Dec. 22.—The Sentorial Commission has begun examination of the Bill recently passed by the Chamber for employing the remainder of the Boxer Indemnity to reorganise the Banque Industrielle de Chine. As soon as M. Jeanneney has completed his report, the Bill will be submitted to the Senate as despatches from China show the advisability of the Bill becoming law as soon as possible.

M. Doumergue, the President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate has communicated to his committee a letter from M. Griolet, the President of the Provincial Administration of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, alleging that:

"According to authoritative conformation in interested circles in London, if the Bill for the reconstruction of the Banque Industrielle de Chine is not ratified by December 31, the British Courts will order a declaration of bankruptcy of the London, Singapore and Hongkong branches of the Bank."

Special Programme
AT THE
Victoria Theatre
Tonight Tonight
SHOWING
"FOOLISH WIVES"
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY
At 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Evening Prices, $1.50 & $1.00
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TONIGHT TONIGHT
at 7 p.m.
ONE NEW EPISODE
MACISTE
IN 4 PARTS
At 9.15 Sharp
THOS. H. INCE'S SPECIAL
"Below the Surface"
Presents
HOBART BOSWORTH
In The Title Role.
MATINEES
Saturday at 3.30 p.m.
NICK CARTER
Sunday at 3.30 p.m.
MACISTE
ADMISSION:
Box $1.00, Dress Circle .60, 1st Class .40 & 2nd Class .20 Children Half Price.

Special Xmas Matinees
On Mon. Dec. 25th at 3.30 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin in "CARMEN"
Fatty Arbuckle in "OUT WEST"
On Tuesday, Dec. 26th at 3.30 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin in "NIGHT AT THE SHOW"
Fatty Arbuckle in "A COUNTRY HERO"
Billy West in "HAPPY DAYS"

Soviet State Bank Lets In A Rival

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Dec. 22.—The Russian Commercial Bank with a capital of 10,000,000 gold roubles, in which a Swedish banker is interested to a considerable extent, has been opened in Moscow. It is permitted to deal in foreign currencies and precious metals which have, up to the present, been restricted to the Soviet State Bank.

DEFENDS 'CHANGE

(China Press Service)

London, Dec. 22.—Lecturing at the School of Oriental Studies, Professor H. S. Foxwell defended the Stock Exchange from a charge brought by many people that it was little better than a gambling hell.

He said it was difficult to conceive anything more opposed to gambling than the speculations carried on the Stock Exchange. Gambling was based on ignorance, he said but speculation was based on intelligence.

Egypt Plans Big Irrigation Scheme

(China Press Service)

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 22.—Moved by the decrease in Egypt's production of cotton, the Sudan government will resume the irrigation development which came to an end in 1913 owing to financial reasons and labor troubles.

A contract for irrigation to cost about 10,000,000 pounds, has been taken by an English firm. It is expected that in three years time 300,000 acres of cotton will be under cultivation, producing about 80,000 bales annually. Several thousand natives will find employment under Englishmen as foremen and directors.

JURIST CONFIRMED

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Dec. 22.—The appointment has been confirmed of Mr. Pierce Butler of St. Paul as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court instead of Mr. William R. Day.

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DINNER-DANCE
DE LUXE
Sunday 24 *Monday 25* *Tuesday 26*
AT
St. GEORGE'S
217 Bubbling Well West 2279
See our Beautifully Decorated Christmas Tree.
Participate in the Free Raffle of a Huge Baby Doll.
Cabaret, Surprises, Crackers, Balloons, Serpentines and Toys in Profusion.
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA
St. GEORGE'S
Is Gorgeously Decorated, Electrical Effects, Floral Displays,
Make your reservations early and come to enjoy a merry Christmas.

CELEBRATE XMAS
at the
Astor Grill Rooms
Special
Dinner And Dance
On
Xmas Eve and Xmas Day
MENU

Red Caviar
Salmon Salad
Russian Crouton
Salted Almonds
Celery Bunch
Creme de Volaille a la Victoria
Clear Turtle Soup
Lobster Mayonnaise Sauce
Tenderloin Thisdora
Partridge sur Canape Boivin
Roast Turkey, Chestnut Dressing
American Ham, Chateau Sauce
Pate de Foie Gras in Aspic
Champagne Punch a la New York
Roast Sucking Pig, Apple Sauce
Roast Saddle of Mutton, R. C. Jelly.
Pomme de Terre Purse
Cauliflower, Cream Sauce
Haricot Vert Sauce
Asparagus Salad, Nicoise
Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce
Hot Mince Pie
Bombe a la Sicilienne
Christmas Cakes
Cheese, Fruits, Nuts, Coffee.

Merry Christmas - - Happy New Year
THE ROYAL CAFE
37 Brenan Road
Begs to tender its thanks and appreciation to the Shanghai Public for their patronage during the year 1922, and Sincerely hope with the coming year 1923, that one and all shall continue patronizing the Royal Cafe
WISHING YOU ALL
A MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
It is customary all over the world to consider Xmas Eve and Xmas night the biggest and most enjoyable of all night's, therefore what is needed is
WARMTH—MUSIC—AND THE BEST OF EVERYTHING
AND ALL THIS IS AT THE ROYAL CAFE
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Manager
MR. CHAI,
Proprietor
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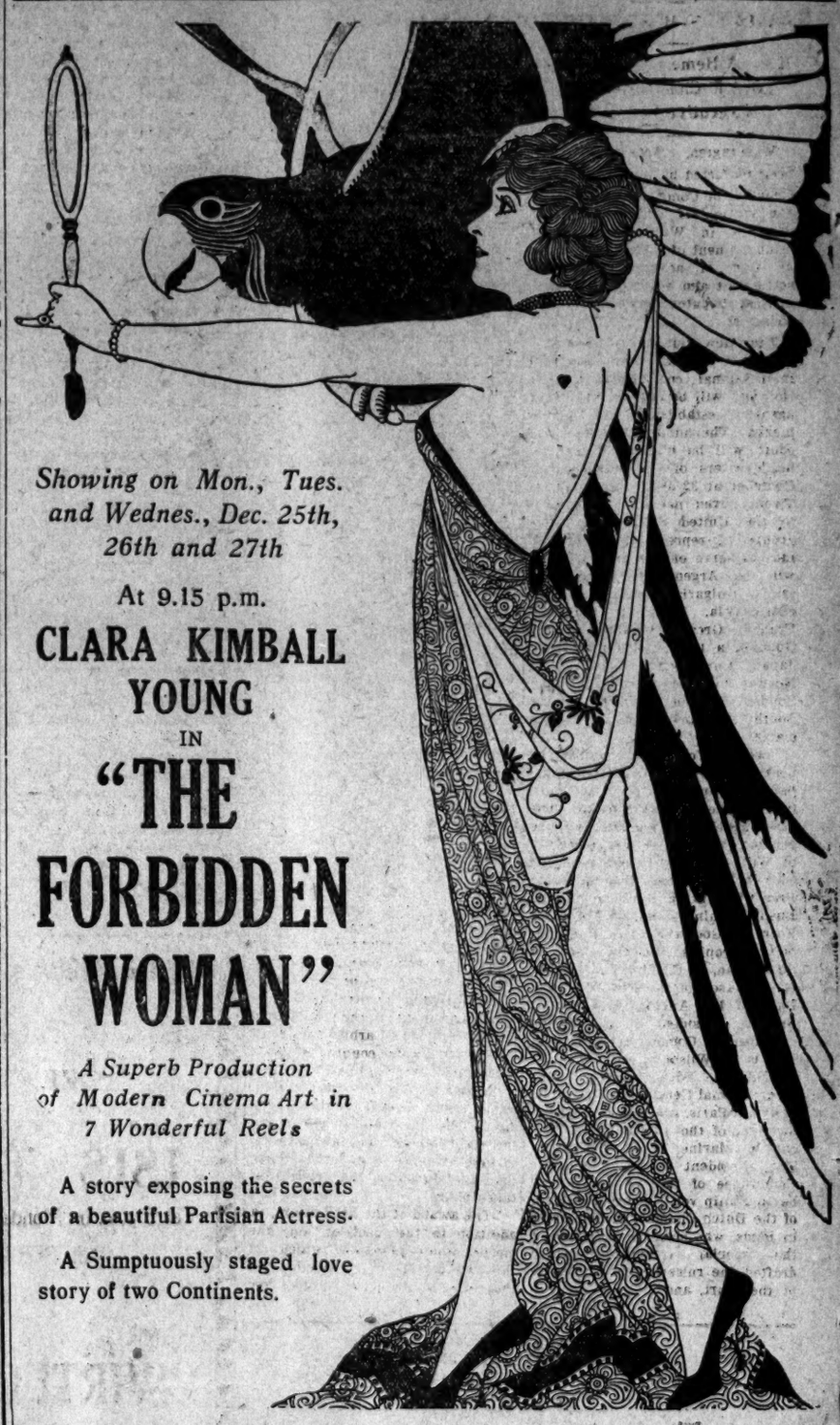
SPECIAL XMAS PROGRAMME
To be Presented at the
VICTORIA THEATRE
during the Week December 25th to 31st

Showing on Mon., Tues. and Wednes., Dec. 25th, 26th and 27th
At 9.15 p.m.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
IN
"THE FORBIDDEN WOMAN"
A Superb Production of Modern Cinema Art in 7 Wonderful Reels
A story exposing the secrets of a beautiful Parisian Actress.
A Sumptuously staged love story of two Continents.

On Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Sun., Dec. 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st
At 9.15 p.m.
PRESENTING
THOMAS H. INCE'S
SPECIAL PRODUCTION
"DANGEROUS HOURS"
A GIGANTIC DRAMA ABOUT YOU!
YOU and YOUR JOB!
YOUR WIFE and YOUR CHILDREN!
YOUR HOME and YOUR COUNTRY!
In 7 HUMAN, DRAMATIC, SPECTACULAR REELS
A Paramount Artcraft Picture

SPECIAL XMAS MATINEE
Sunday, December 24th at 3 p.m.
CHARLES RAY in *"PLAYING THE GAME"*
and two episodes of "BRIDE 13"
Monday, December 25th at 3 p.m.
WALLACE REID in *"ALIAS MIKE MORAN"*
and two new episodes of "BRIDE 13"
Tuesday, December 26th at 3 p.m.
FRED STONE in *"THE GOAT"*
and two episodes of "BRIDE 13"

THE VICTORIA THEATRE
WISHES ALL
A MERRY XMAS

WORLD COURT TO ARBITRATE ALL TRADE DISPUTES

United States And 27 Other Nations Represepted On International Tribunal

PARIS HEADQUARTERS

M. von Hemert, President Of Dutch Chamber, Heads Executive Committee

Washington, Nov.—Plans have been perfected by the International Chamber of Commerce, the American section of which has headquarters in Washington, for the establishment of a new international court of arbitration for the settlement and adjustment of commercial disputes between different countries.

The new tribunal will be the result of several years' study of international commercial arbitration and will be independent of all agencies established by Governments. The administration of the court will be directed from the headquarters of the International Chamber at 32 Jean Goujon, Paris. Twenty-seven nations in addition to the United States will name groups of representative business men to serve on the court. These will be Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Soudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the South African Union and Jugo-slavia.

Owen D. Young, Chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, has agreed to serve as Chairman of the American group. The other American members will be Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, and now President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; President Irving T. Bush of the Bush Terminal Company of New York; R. Goodwin Rhect, President of the People's National Bank of Charleston, S. C.; President Henry M. Robinson of the First National Bank of Los Angeles; Frederick S. Snyder, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; President Thoms E. Wilson of Wilson & Co. of Chicago; Edgar Carolan of the International General Electric Company of Paris, and M. J. Sanders, manager of the International Mercantile Marine of New Orleans. The President of the Executive Committee of the new court will be M. Philip van Hemert, President of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce in Paris, who acted as chairman of the special committee which drafted the rules for the procedure of the court, and Mr. Carolan will serve as one of the Vice Presidents on the Executive Committee. Each of the other twenty-seven nations will name groups similar to the one announced for the American section.

"It has long been recognised," stated A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the American section of the International Chamber in announcing the establishment of the new International Court, "that owing to differences in language and laws, the great distances involved and limitations on means of communication, the ordinary legal procedure in settling disputes between nationals of different countries is fraught with extreme difficulty, expense and delay. From its inception the International Chamber of Commerce has believed that one of the greatest services it could render the commerce of the world would be to formulate a new plan whereby commercial disputes might be adjusted economically, promptly and equitably without recourse to the usual legal agencies.

"The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has made considerable progress in facilitating the settlement by arbitration of disputes arising between business men in this country and also between those of this country and certain South American countries. It is believed the establishment of the Court of Arbitration by the International Chamber of Commerce will result in a service of incalculable benefit in promoting friendly trade intercourse and furthering more complete understanding among the peoples of the world.

"Any party who desires to have recourse to arbitration under the new plan shall address a request to his National Commission, or, if no National Commission exists through an organisation member of the International Chamber, giving a statement of the transaction in question and the claims to be arbitrated. If the question is found suitable for arbitration, the Court shall forward a copy of the request to the other party and invite him to furnish a statement of his case.

"The Court will appoint one arbitrator to try each case submitted to it, unless the parties desire the appointment of two arbitrators and one umpire, or of three arbitrators. The Court of Arbitration will request the various National Commissions to furnish the names of technically qualified arbitrators for appointment to hear the cases submitted to it. The arbitration shall take place in the country or town determined by the Court.

"Normally the arbitrators shall render their award within sixty days. The arbitrators will have the right, where the law permits, to take evidence in countries other than that in which the arbitration takes place.

"The award of the arbitrators, in addition to the decision on the merits, shall determine which of the two parties is responsible for the costs, or in what proportion such costs shall be divided between them. The arbitrators shall be entitled to reimbursement of expenses, but shall serve gratuitously except, within the discretion of the court, in such countries and industries where fees are customarily allowed for arbitrators. The parties shall be in honor bound to carry out the award of the arbitrators.

"Settlement of a dispute by conciliation may be effected by business men bringing the controversy to the attention of the International Chamber through the National Commissions. Such requests for the good offices of the chamber will be referred to the Administrative Commission, which is composed of the representatives of the member countries resident in Paris to cooperate with international headquarters.

"After examining all documents submitted by both parties to the controversy and collecting all possible information, the Administrative Commission, through its chairman, will communicate with the parties through the national committees, proposing a basis of mutual agreement. These rules have been drafted in as broad a manner and with as few restrictions as possible. They may be modified or supplemented at any time by the International Chamber of Commerce."

The special committee headed by M. von Hemert, which drafted the rules of procedure for the new court, also included S. G. Achibald, representing the United States; M. Roberto Podzi, representing Italy; Raymond Street, representing Great Britain, and M. Thor Carlander, representing Sweden. In order to bring the new court to the attention of business men throughout the world, the Executive Committee has recommended that all traders insert in their contracts this clause:

"The contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration, in accordance with the arbitration rules of the International Chamber of Commerce, the settlement of all disputes in connection with the interpretation or the execution of this contract."

In The United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1922, 3 p.m.

Cause No. 1977, Alfred Kohlberg, Inc. v. A. F. Thane and Co. Motion to set. Fessenden and Holcomb; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1862, Percy R. Moore v. Jay Elmont et al. Motion to set; motion to strike answer; motion for judgment by default. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Cause No. 1858, Harriet Swinehart v. Dudley E. Swinehart Motion to set; motion to strike answer; motion for judgment by default.

Cause No. 2006, U. S. v. Meyer I. Greenstone. Motion to quash. U. S. District Attorney; M. L. Heen.

Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone. Motion to set for hearing petition of intervenor Alice Rudo Hansen. Williams, Franklin and Faison; Davies and Bryan; Allan and Hartigan.

Cause No. 1442, In re Contempt of William S. Fleming. Motion to remit unexpired balance of sentence.

Olympic - Theatre

Coming shortly

THE

Grand Italian Opera Co.

50 ARTISTES **50**

FULL CHORUS

The biggest combination of Stars ever played in the East.

CARLTON, LIMITED

TEA DANSANT

Today from 4 to 7 p.m.

With our NEGRO ORCHESTRA in attendance.

Monday Night

CARNIVAL NIGHT

OLYMPIC THEATRE

BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT LD.

Present

The New English Farcical Comedy Co.

TO-NIGHT

Sunday, December 24 at 9.15 p.m.

"TILLY OF BLOOMSBURY"

Arthur BOURCHIER'S greatest success, by IAN HAY

Adapted from the Author's Novel "HAPPY-GO-LUCKY."

Monday, Dec. 25th (Xmas Day)

No Performance

Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 26th and 27th at 9.15 p.m.

THE CLEVER COMEDY BY R. C. CARTON

"Other People's Worries"

From the Comedy Theatre, London

Thursday, and Friday, December 28 and 27, at 9:15 p.m.

The Famous Play in Four Acts.

"Daddy Longlegs"

BY JEAN WEBSTER

Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 30th and 31st, at 9.15 p.m.

"A Week End"

The very amusing play by W. W. ELLIS.

Monday and Tuesday, January 1st and 2nd.

By Special request

"CHARLEY'S AUNT"

Popular Prices: $3. $2. and $1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

SHOWING AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On Monday, December 25th at 9.15 p.m.

ONE NIGHT ONLY

The Biggest and most Admired Screen-Melodrama

"DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE"

STARRING

JOHN BARRYMORE

America's Foremost Tragic Actor does Amazing Transformation in this wonderful master piece. A Picture of unusual interest.

Never a Similar Tragic-Drama Won unanimously the favorable opinion of Critics

SPECIAL XMAS MATINEES

On Saturday, December 23rd at 3 p.m.
Bryant Washburn in "SOMETHING TO DO"

On Sunday, December 24th at 3 p.m.
Mary Pickford in "AMARILLY CLOTHESLINE"

On Monday December 25th at 3 p.m.
Dorothy Dalton in "HIS WIFE'S FRIEND"

On Tuesday December 26th at 3 p.m.
Enid Bennett in "WHAT EVERYWOMAN LEARNS"

TOWN HALL

Wednesday, 27th December, 1922

A. STROK presents

The World's Greatest Pianist

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY

Programme

1—Sonata Op. 57 F minor (Appassionata) Beethoven
Allegro assai-Andante con mote
Allegro non troppo-Presto

2—a. Pastorale (Angelus) Corelli (1653-1713) from
b. Tambourin Rameau (1683-1764) Renaissance by Godowsky
c. Two songs without words:
Op. 61 No. 1 (G major)
Op. 67 No. 4 (C major)
(Spinning Song) Mendelssohn
d. Rhapsody Op. 119 (E flat) Brahms

3—a. Ballade Op. 23 (G minor)
b. Nocturne Op. 37 No. 2 (G major)
c. Two Etudes: Op. 10 No. 11 (E flat)
Op. 25 No. 6 (G sharp minor) Chopin
d. Waltz Op. 67 No. 2 (C sharp minor)
e. Scherzo Op. 39 (C sharp minor)

4—a. Reflets dans l'Eau ..... Debussy
b. On Wings of Song ..... Mendelssohn-Liszt
c. March Wind ..... Mac Dowell
d. Campanella ..... Paganini-Liszt
e. Tarantelle "Venezia e Napoli" .... Liszt

Knabe piano (New York) used exclusively.

The concert on the 6th January will be a special

CHOPIN RECITAL

Booking at Moutrie's. Admission: $5.00, $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00

Have Your Christmas Dinner

at the

PALACE HOTEL

SPECIAL XMAS TURKEY DINNER

Monday, December 25th

from 7 to 9.30 p.m.

A Special Classical Programme will be rendered for this occasion by the

"PALACE HOTEL TRIO"

Reservations Central 2539

PALACE HOTEL

During the Christmas Week the Following

GREAT PICTURES

will be presented at the

ISIS THEATRE

at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY

Anita Stewart

in

"VIRTUOUS WIVES"

A story of society, New York's famous Four Hundred, marriage, moral, social conduct, love a-begging, with gowns galore, palatial settings and a big all-star supporting cast.

"FIGHTING FATE"

Episodes 7th and 8th

at 6 p.m.

on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY

Louise Glaum

in

"A Law Unto Herself"

An unusual drama of international intrigue and sacrifice with the most emotional actress Louise Gluam playing the lead.

"FIGHTING FATE"

Episodes 7th and 8th

Matinee today December 24th 3, p.m.

Mack Sennett

presents

"Down on the Farm"

Five part new comedy

"FIGHTING FATE"

Episodes 5th and 6th

To-night Sunday at 7 p.m. and 9:15 p.m.

Anita Stewart

in

"VIRTUOUS WIVES"

What is Virtue in a wife? See this wonderful, beautiful photoplay.

AT THE

APOLLO THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
December 25th, 26th and 27th

at 9.15 p.m.

The Delightful "GOOD-LITTLE-BAD" Girl

BEBE DANIELS

in a rolicking linger-longer laugh comedy

"ONE WILD WEEK"

BEBE escapes from a disagreeable home and maiden-aunt, is arrested, sentenced to a reformatory, subjected to a side-splitting criminal investigation, makes a break for liberty, climbs a roof, and eventually wins an attractive young husband.

DO WE NEED TO ADD ANYTHING? YOU KNOW.

BEBE DANIELS

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
December 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st

MAY McAVOY

in a social drama which will appeal to everybody

"Everything for Sale"

Shall a girl marry for Love or Money?

Question and answer can be found in "EVERYTHING FOR SALE", a Realart Production, in which McAVOY Stars.

Special Matinee Shows During the Christmas Week

Saturday, December 22rd. at 3.30 p.m.

An adaptation of Mary Roberts RINEHARTS famous novel of which 1.290,000 copies wear sold up-to-date.

"THE BREAKING POINT"

An amazing picture of American Life

GENUINE AND INSPIRING

at 5.30 p.m.

A famous classic perfectly and accurately adapted as a screen play.

"SILAS MARNER"

GEORGE ELLIOT'S Famous story

Sunday, December 24th. at 3 p.m.

Mary Miles Minter in "HER WINNING WAY"

See the picture and learn how to win

at 5.30 p.m.

Real Drama, heart beating suspense. A world's masterpiece.

"SILAS MARNER"

Known to every lover of literature

Monday, December 25th. at 3 p.m.

Bebe Daniels in "TWO WEEKS WITH PAY"

Come and get the linger-longer laugh

at 5.30 p.m.

A adaptation of George Elliot's novel

"SILAS MARNER"

A perfect screen version of an immortal book. Now an ever-living screen masterpiece.

Tuesday, December 26th. at 3 p.m.

The fascinating actress and brilliant author

LEAH BAIRD

In her own production

"WHEN THE DEVIL DRIVES"

at 5.30 p.m.

The Drama of a man s soul

"SILAS MARNER"

The Drama of a mankind

Wednesday, December 27th. at 3 p.m.

An immortal classic

"SILAS MARNER"

perfectly addapted from the great novel

at 5.30 p.m.

"SILAS MARNER"

An accurate picturization of Elliot's immortal novel

Tonight at 9.15 p.m.

"WHEN THE DEVIL DRIVES"

By and with the beautiful star and famous author

LEAH BAIRD

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Sunday, December 24, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGHSIN, Capt. Sundie, will leave on Monday, Dec. 25, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Bishop, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Capt. McArthur, will leave on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, Dec. 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd, General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, December 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, Jan. 1, 1923, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSINCHI, Captain Davis, will leave on Monday morning, December 25. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Steamer TAISHUN, Captain Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning, December 26. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The str. KIANGTEEN, Captain Johannssen, will leave on Tuesday, December 26, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW & AMOY DIRECT.—The KAHO, Captain Kornfeldt, will leave on Thursday morning, December 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.S.M.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & LOONGKOW.—The Str. HSINCHANG, Captain Newburgh, will leave on Sunday morning, December 24. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The Mail and Passenger Twin Screw Str. LORESTAN, Capt. Tyree, British Flag, cargo capacity 2,600 tons, equipped with accommodation for 30 First-Class and 30 Second-Class Passengers, wireless telegraph, etc., Owners H. M. H. Namazee, Hongkong, will be despatched from Shanghai about Wednesday, January 3. The tender conveying mail and passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on sailing date at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. LANG, Agents, No. 8 French Bund. (Telephone Nos. Central 3059 and 3060).

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., s.s. EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA, will leave Woosung on Monday, December 25. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Baggage at 10:30 a.m. For Passage, apply to A. H. TESSIER, Palace Hotel Building, 19A Bund, 'Phone C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Phone C. 181.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Changsha will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong, Swatow and Ningpo today.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The C.N. s.s. Kansu will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Kashing will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Swatow for Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai on Thursday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao on Friday and is docked at the Whangpoo Wharf. The vessel is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday morning.

The Dh.K.K. s.s. Chohei Maru is expected in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao on Tuesday and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The vessel will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru left Moji yesterday and is due to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is to dock at the Wayside Wharf on Tuesday.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Gregory Apcar left Calcutta on Tuesday, December 12, and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Rangoon, Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong on Jan. 7.

The P. and O. s.s. Soudan is expected to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai today.

The B.I. s.s. Tanda, from Calcutta on November 29, left Hongkong Thursday morning and is due in Shanghai via Amoy about noon today.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Morea was due to leave London on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via the Suez on February 1.

The Ben Line s.s. Benlomond, from London, left Singapore on December 13 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Wednesday.

The Ben Line s.s. Benlendi, from London on November 12, is expected to arrive in Shanghai about January 10.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Leben will be dispatched from Shanghai for Marseilles and ports on Friday, January 5, at 2 p.m. Passengers may embark at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf after 10 o'clock that morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Diomed left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Monday afternoon.

The O.S.K. s.s. Paris Maru, from Europe, left Hongkong on Friday afternoon and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday morning. The vessel will dock at the Yangtszepoo Wharf and is to sail for Dairen and Japan ports on Wednesday.

The Ben Line s.s. Benavon, from London on November 24, is expected to arrive in Shanghai about January 19.

The P. & O. s.s. Nellore, from London on November 23 with mail, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai next Tuesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Sardinia, from London on November 9 with mail, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at daybreak yesterday.

TheP. & O. s.s. Kashgar left Shanghai yesterday and is due to arrive in London via Suez on February 5.

AMERICAN LINES

The Kerr Line s.s. Erie is due to arrive in Shanghai from New York via Panama and Japan ports on December 28.

The Prince Line s.s. Gothic Prince is due in Shanghai from New York about January 2.

The S. and B. s.s. West Ivan is expected to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco and Japan ports on December 28.

The Dollar s.s. Stuart Dollar left Puget Sound for the Orient on December 13.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada which left Vancouver on December 14, is due at Yokohama next Tuesday and arrives at Woosung on December 30.

The China Mail s.s. Nanking has been delayed and is not expected to arrive in Shanghai until Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia is due at Woosung from Hongkong early tomorrow morning and sails for Vancouver at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Incoming passengers from the ship are expected to land at the Customs Jetty about 9:30 o'clock, and the tender with outbound passengers will leave at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln left Shanghai for Hongkong and Manila yesterday afternoon.

Teh Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant is due in Shanghai from Seattle, Yokohama and Kobe next Tuesday and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. The vessel is to sail for Hongkong and Manila on Thursday. It is bringing 1,570 bags of mail and a big passenger list for this port.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia, for Japan ports and Vancouver will leave the Customs Jetty at 10:30 a.m.

Steamers Arrived

Dec. 23—Yungshin from Ningpo
Dec. 23—Kiangteen from Ningpo
Dec. 23—Pressen from .....
Dec. 23—Shinfoo from Chefoo
Dec. 23—Wakamiya M. from Jap.
Dec. 23—Hsinming from Tientsin
Dec. 23—Taishun from H'kong
Dec. 23—Teli from Dairen
Dec. 23—Tungting from Hankow
Dec. 23—Kutwo from Hankow
Dec. 23—Ngankin from Hankow
Dec. 23—Kianghsin from H'kow
Dec. 23—Meian from Hankow
Dec. 23-Tseangtah 2 from H'kow
Dec. 23-Siangyang M. from H'kow
Dec. 23—Tungchow from Tientsin
Dec. 23—Sapporo M. 2 from Jap.
Dec. 23—Hsinchi from Foochow
Dec. 23—Daitoku M. from C'tao
Dec. 23—Chuentiao from cruise.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
President Cleveland ..Nov. 29
China .....Nov. 30
Taiyo Maru .....Nov. 30
President Wilson .....Dec. 9
Sylvan Arrow .....Dec. 14
Tenyo Maru .....Dec. 21

FOR VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia ...Dec. 2
Canadian Winner .....Dec. 16

FOR SEATTLE
President McKinley ..Dec. 3
Hawaii Maru .....Dec. 6
President Jackson ....Dec. 17

FOR PORTLAND
Eastern Sailor .....Dec. 3
West Kader .....Dec. 8

FOR NEW YORK
Gaelic Prince .....Nov. 21
City of Canton .....Nov. 22
Tottori Maru .....Dec. 2
Patrick Henry .....Dec. 5
Agapenor .....Dec. 6
Margaret Dollar .....Dec. 6
City of Pittsburg ....Dec. 11
Hamburg Maru .....Dec. 17
Calchas .....Dec. 19

FOR LONDON
Pyrrhus .....Nov. 29
Karmala .....Dec. 2
Hakozaki Maru .....Dec. 5
Alcinous .....Dec. 6
Kitano Maru .....Dec. 15
Mentor .....Dec. 17
City of Pekin .....Dec. 21
Kashgar .....Dec. 23

FOR LIVERPOOL
Demodocus .....Nov. 27
Tatsuno Maru .....Dec. 7
Meriones .....Dec. 18

FOR ROTTERDAM
Philoctetes .....Nov. 23
Oudekerk .....Dec. 7

FOR COPENHAGEN
Malaya .....Dec. 10

FOR HAMBURG
Glengarry .....Nov. 26
Lisbon Maru .....Dec. 8
Ermland .....Dec. 12
Shunko Maru .....Dec. 13

FOR MARSEILLES
Armand Behic .....Nov. 25
Com. Mages .....Dec. 15

FOR TRIESTE
Nippon .....Dec. 21
Venezia .....Nov. 22

FOR BOMBAY
Sicilia .....Dec. 19

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Captains—Navigators—Pilots—

Are your charts up-to-date?

We are the authorized agents for the U. S. Hydrographic Office publications.

Charts and Pilot Books with latest changes.

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FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Dec. 27
S.S. "CHINA" ..... Jan. 28

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E/Canada	Feb. 12	Feb. 26	E/Canada	June 4	June 19
E/Russia	Feb. 24	Mar. 12	E/Russia	June 16	July 2
E/Asia	Mar. 24	Apr. 9	E/Australia	July 2	July 19
E/Canada	Apr. 9	Apr. 23	E/Asia	July 14	July 30
E/Russia	Apr. 21	May 7			

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"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 25	Feb. 10
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Feb. 6	Feb. 22
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Feb. 18	Mar. 6

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S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Jan. 20
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Feb. 3
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON"	Feb. 17

FOR MANILA, via HONGKONG

S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Dec. 22
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT"	Dec. 26
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Jan. 4
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Jan. 18
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Feb. 1

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U.S.S.B. "BEARPORT" Jan. 18

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands, Singapore And Java Ports:
U.S.S.B. "WEST IVAN" Dec 31

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands and Singapore:
U.S.S.B. "BEARPORT" Jan. 20

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ALONG THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

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via Japan Ports and Honolulu

Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Jan. 7
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Jan. 18
Siberia Maru, via Dairen	January 29

Layover privileges allowed at Honolulu on both Eastbound and Westbound vessels.

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Korea Maru, via Manila,	Dec. 20
Siberia Maru, Direct	Jan. 15
Taiyo Maru, direct	January 27

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE

Haruna Maru	Jan. 2	Kamo Maru	Jan. 13
*Mito Maru	Jan. 13	Katori Maru	Jan. 27

*Cargo Only

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER

Shidzuoka Maru ..... Dec. 24

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

*Durban Maru ..... Jan. 17
Cargo only.

FOR JAPAN

Takeshima Maru	Dec. 25	Nikko Maru	Dec. 31
Katori Maru	Dec. 26	Hakuai Maru	Jan. 2
Yawata Maru	Dec. 28	Tsuyama Maru	Jan. 3
Chikugo Maru	Dec. 29	Yamashiro Maru	Jan. 4

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

Yokohama Maru ... Jan. 3

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong

Yoshino Maru ..... Jan. 17

FOR SOUTH AMERICA. Via Durban and Cape Town From Kobe

For freight, passage and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
3, North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai.

Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159 and 2729; Freight Dept. (Ocean) North 1155 and 167, (Local) North 1154, 1157.
Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable arrival at Shanghai	Probable sailing from Shanghai
ANDRE LEBON	10th November	15th December	5th January
AMBOISE	24th November	2nd January	20th January
CORDILLERE	1st December	9th January	3rd February
ANGKOR	15th December	23rd January	17th February
ANGERS	29th December	6th February	3rd March
AZAY LE RIDEAU	12th Jan.	20th February	17th March

Rates of passage money to Marseilles
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

A. Class Steamers	1st Class	£120	B. Class Steamers	1st Class	£110
	2nd Class	£ 86		2nd Class	£ 80

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Offices: 9 French Bund.

CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

North and South China Line

For Portland via Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... December
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROW A" ..... January 20th

From Portland, Ore, U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYO TE" ..... December
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROW A" ..... January 16th

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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp

S.S. "ATLAS MARU" ..... Jan. 5

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama

S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... Jan. 29

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, & Vancouver.

S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..... Jan. 10

FOR HONGKONG via MANILA

S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..... Jan. 6

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtau and Dairen

S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Dec. 29

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.

S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Dec. 25

FOR JAPAN. FOR KOBE

S.S. "PARIS MARU" (via Dairen) ..... Dec. 26
S.S. "CELEBES MARU (direct to Kobe) ..... Dec. 31

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Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Chapman, Miss Sindles, Mr. and Mrs. Check, Mr. and Mrs. Johannesen, Mrs. Illwain, Messrs. K. Peterson, E. W. Peterson, W. R. B. Palmer, F. C. Wilcox.

Per I-C. s.s. Kungwo for Hankow: Mr. E. Strassman, Mr. and Mrs. Li Yuk-tong and child, Mr. and Mrs Lo King-shou and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Hain Peking for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Hung Sung and party of six.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi for Nanking: Mr. and Mrs. Bickel; for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Toledano, Mr. M. Bos, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth.

Per P. and O. s.s. Kashgar for London: Mrs. M. and Master W. Brun, Mrs. A. Foster, Messrs. E. M. Paterson, M. Van Chal, W. H. Brown, Misses O. F. Pye, M. A. Royer, Bulbeck, Mrs. J. Chard, Mrs. Alylerton and infant, Dr. W. G. and Master Hiltner; for Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. E. Castrillo and infant, Messrs. R. Hortefeux, C. Woodworth; for Singapore: Mme. Weillington Koo and infant, Miss Rudimon, Mr. Wong; for Hongkong: Dr. and Mrs. Roberson Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. Malcolm, Mrs. V. Gofman, Miss M. McClean, Capt. E. H. Villiers, Messrs. J. N. Attnill, P. W. Goldring, A. Mazzan, A. Lee, Alex. Ross, Li Kwo-hsien, A. Robert, M. Gobbonan.

Per P.M. s.s. President Lincoln for Hongkong: Mrs. A. Master, Mrs. S. Badior, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. MacLeod, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Van Slyke, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Young, Messrs. E. C. Young, Tan Hok-suey, Tom Gunn, Li Chi-lien, Yew man-lin, T. Orton, Cheung Nei-fu, Chang Tsin-kwan, A. Lee, Leuong Pony, Fok Yung, W. S. Bogart, Miss L. Bogart, Mr. C. M. Soares; for Manila: Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Keesling, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Babson, Miss D. Babson, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. D. D. Van Slyne, Mrs. F. C. Taylor, Mrs. and Mrs. P. J. Barth, Mrs. R. Carpus and son, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Colver and daughter, Mrs. J. A. Fowler, Mrs. L. Reed, Miss B. Bohring, Messrs. W. A. Shedd, L. B. Bouton, K. W. Macmahon, E. B. Callahan, M. Goldenberg.

Steamers Departed

Dec. 23—Kiangyu for Hankow
Dec. 23—Luenyi for Hankow
Dec. 23—Tafoo M. for Hankow
Dec. 23—Kumano M. for Japan
Dec. 23—Arabia M. for H'kong
Dec. 23—Fatirot for Chinwangtao
Dec. 23—Kashgar for London
Dec. 23—Sunning for Tsingtao
Dec. 23—Daiya M. for Wuhu
Dec. 23—P. Lincoln for H'kong, Manila.
Dec. 23—Elgrillo for .....
Dec. 23—Hwahting for C'tao
Dec. 23—Halvdan for Hongkong
Dec. 23—Fokien for N. Customs
Dec. 23—Yungshin for Ningpo
Dec. 23—Kiangteen for Ningpo

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt.	PLASSY SARDINIA NELLORE KHIVA	Jan. 6 Jan. 20 Feb. 3 Feb. 17
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SOUDAN MOREA	Jan. 20 March 3
Calcutta—via Kobe.	TANDA	Dec. 27
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TANDA	Jan. 13
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ARAFURA ST. ALBANS EASTERN	Jan. 3 Jan. 31 March 3

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
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Telephones: General: Central 160
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LOADING DEC. 20, 1922

Via Japan Ports and Panama Canal.
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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Dec. 25	9 a.m.	E. of Australia	Vancouver	Jan. 11
Dec. 31	———	P. Jefferson	Seattle	Jan. 16

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Jan. 5.	———	Andre Lebon	Marseilles	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Today	11.30 a.m.	Chengtu
Tientsin	Today	11.30 a.m.	Tungchow
Tsingtao and Dalny	Today	12.30 p.m.	Sakaki Maru
V'tok and Siberia	Dec. 27	5 p.m.	via P'kow & H'bin
Chefoo	Dec. 28	9 p.m.	Pakhoi

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Today	9 p.m.	Kweilin
Foochow	Today	9 p.m.	Hsinchi
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Today	11.30 a.m.	Luchow
Hongkong & Canton	Dec. 25	9 p.m.	Taishun
Amoy & Swatow	Dec. 27	9 p.m.	Kaho
Amoy, Hkong, C'ton	Dec. 27	9 p.m.	Suiyang
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Dec. 27	9 p.m.	Fooshing
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Dec. 28	9 p.m.	Soochow
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Dec. 30	7.30 a.m.	Sunning
Hongkong & Canton	Dec. 31	8.30 a.m.	Newchwang

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Today	4 p.m.	Katori M.
Japan ports	Dec. 25	9 p.m.	Train & Str.
Australia & N. Zealand	Dec. 27	5 p.m.	Suiyang
Japan ports	Dec. 27	7 p.m.	Yawata Maru
Japan ports	Dec. 28	7 p.m.	Chikugo M.
Manila via Hongkong	Dec. 28	10 a.m.	P. Grant
Japan ports	Dec. 30	7 p.m.	Nikko M.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
J N B	Oct. 15	Ataka	Jap. Gun-boat
F.N.B.	Dec. 12	Balny	Fr. Gunboat
I C	Nov. 19	Calabria	Ital Cruiser
B N B	Dec. 22	Carlisle	Br. Cruiser
Mc.W.	———	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
U S N B	Dec. 22	Elcano	Am. Gunboat
O D W	Oct. 26	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gunboat
B N B	———	Gnat	Br. Gun-boat
McW.	Nov. 30	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
1 C	Nov. 23	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gun-boat
B.N.B. 2	Nov. 6	Woodcock	Br. Gun-boat

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, DEC. 24, 1922

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at about 4 and 5 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
3h. 49m.	5ft. 11in.	4h. 10m.	7ft. 0in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
2	48	3	8

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
10.47 a.m.	10.41 p.m.	6h. 55m.	5h 0m.	6h. 10m.	5h. 45m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For December 30.28 in.
769.0 mm.

Meteorological Reports

	SICCAWEI			
December 22, 1922.	16.00	21.00	4.00	9.00
Sun rises today at 6.56	(120 EGC)		(120 EGC)	
Sun sets today at 17.1	Dec. 19.		Dec. 20.	
(inches				
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	30.39	30.45	30.47	30.50
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	+0.04	+0.03	+0.06	+0.04
Wind—direction	−0.02	−0.01	+0.08	+0.05
Wind—miles per hour	WNW	NNE	NNE	NNE
Temperature (Fahr.)	11.8	6.8	6.2	4.3
Humidity %	50°9	40°8	36°7	40°5
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	33	68	81	62
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	6	5	2	9
December 19.				

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT		Year 1922	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)		30.43	+0.04	30.33
Temperature (Fahr.)	(Min. 27°2) (Max. 55°6)	41°4	+1°4	40°8
Rainfall (inches)		45.56	0.00	45.05

Vessels Due

Changsha, *Hankow*	Dec. 28
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 26
Chohei Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 26
Diomed, *Liverpool*	Dec. 27
E. of Australia, *Hongkong*	Dec. 25
E. of Canada, *Vancouver*	Dec. 30
Erie, *New York*	Dec. 28
Fooshing, *Tsingtao*	Dec. 26
Hakuai Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 31
Hsinfung, *Hankow*	Dec. 29
Hsinkong, *Swatow*	Dec. 26
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Dec. 24
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Dec. 24
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Dec. 24
Kansu, *Hongkong*	Dec. 28
Katori Maru, *Europe*	Dec. 24
Kashing, *Hongkong*	Dec. 30
Keemun, *Liverpool*	Dec. 26
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Dec. 30
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Jan. 1
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Dec. 31
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Dec. 25
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Dec. 28
Kiangshun, *Hankow*	Dec. 26
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Jan. 1
Kwongsang, *Hongkong*	Dec. 24
Kwangth, *Hongkong*	Dec. 26
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Dec. 28
Luenho, *Hankow*	Dec. 30
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Dec. 31
Nikko Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 28
Nanking, *San Francisco*	Dec. 26
Paris Maru, *Europe*	Dec. 26
Pres. Jefferson, *Hongkong*	Dec. 30
Pres. Lincoln, *Hongkong*	Jan. 1
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Dec. 29
Sardinia, *London*	Dec. 26
Shengking, *Hankow*	Dec. 24
Soochow, *Hongkong*	Dec. 25
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Dec. 27
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Dec. 27
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Dec. 24
Tanda, *Calcutta*	Dec. 24
Tatung, *Hankow*	Dec. 27
West Ivan, *S. Francisco*	Dec. 28
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Dec. 25
Wingsang, *Hongkong*	Dec. 24
Woosung, *Hankow*	Dec. 29
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Jan. 1
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 25
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	Jan. 1
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Dec. 26

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Dec. 23	—	Seattle	Shidzuoka M.	Jan. N. Y. K.
Dec. 24	—	New York	Cokesit	Am. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 28	—	New York via P'ma	Jadden	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 31	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 2	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 6	—	San Francisco	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 7	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Jan. 9	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
Jan. 10	—	Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 10	—	New York via Suez	Machaon	Br. B & S
Jan. 13	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 17	—	New York via P'ma	Durban Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 18	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 20	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 20	—	Singapore, etc.	Bearport	Am. S. & B.
Jan. 20	—	Vancouver	Can. Inventor	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 20	—	New York via Suez	C. of Dunkirk	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 25	—	Seattle	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 26	—	New York via P'ma	Dryden	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 27	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Jan. 29	—	New York	Alaska Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 29	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Jan. 30	—	New York via Suez	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 6	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 11	—	San Francisco	†China	Am. China Mail
Feb. 12	—	Vancouver	E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 17	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 18	—	Seattle	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 24	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec. 25	—	N'saki, K. Y'hama	Takeshima M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 25	—	Kobe	Katori Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Dec. 27	—	Kobe	Paris Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 28	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Dec. 29	—	N'saki, N., Y'hama	Chikugo	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 31	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 3	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Hakuai Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec. 25	—	Singapore, etc.	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Dec. 27	—	Calcutta	Tanda	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 28	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glaucus	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 31	—	Singapore, etc.	West Ivan	Am. S. & B.
Jan. 2	—	London, etc.	Haruna Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 3	—	Hamburg, etc.	Eumaeus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 4	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Oldekerk	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Jan. 4	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenliffer	Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan. 4	—	Hamburg, etc.	Atlas Maru	Jan. O.S.K.
Jan. 5	2.00	Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 6	—	London	†Plassy	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan. 6	—	Hamburg	Schlesien	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Jan. 10	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Theseus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 12	—	Hamburg, etc.	Mito Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 12	—	Hamburg, etc.	Carnarvonshire	Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan. 13	—	London, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Keemun	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 17	—	Hamburg	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 17	—	Singapore, etc.	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Jan. 20	—	Bombay	†Soudan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 20	—	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 20	—	London	†Sardinia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 24	—	Hamburg, etc.	Diomed	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 3	—	Marseilles	†Cordilliere	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 3	—	London	†Nellore	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 3	—	Hamburg,	Weser	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Feb. 7	—	Antwerp, ect.	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 8	—	London, etc.	Rhesus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 14	—	Hamburg, etc.	Troilus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	Marseilles	‡Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 17	—	London	†Khiva	Br M. M. & Co
Feb. 21	—	Hamburg, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B & S
Feb. 25	—	Liverpool, e c.	Peleus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	Bombay	†Morea	Br. M. M. & Co

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec. 24	—	Keelung, etc.	Seikyo Maru	Jan. O.S.K.
Dec. 24	1.00	S. H'kong, C'ton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 24	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Taisang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 25	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	5.30	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	5.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	—	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 25	5.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 25	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co
Dec. 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kweilin	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 26	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Dec. 27	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am. China Mail
Dec. 28	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 28	800*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B & S
Dec. 29	8.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br. B. & S
Dec. 28	—	Swatow and Amoy	Kaho	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 30	—	Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 30	9.00*	S. H'kong C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 31	10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Newchwang	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 3	—	Hongkong	Yokohama M.	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 4	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Jan. 9	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 13	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Jan. 15	—	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Jan. 18	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 21	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 27	—	Hongkong	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Jan. 28	—	Hongkong	China	Am. China Mail

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec. 24	D.L.	Dairen	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 24	1.00	Tientsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 24	3.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
Dec. 24	1.00	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Chengtu	Br. B & S
Dec. 24	—	Chefoo, Lungkow	Hsinchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 24	D.L.	Chefoo	Waishing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 25	D.L.	Dairen	Hunan	Br. B & S
Dec. 26	D.L.	Dairen	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 27	—	Dairen	Paris Maru	Jan. O. S. K.
Dec. 28	9.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei M.	Jap. D.K.K.
Dec. 29	8.00*	Chefoo, Dairen	Pakhoi	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 29	—	Dairen, etc.	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 31	9.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jan. D. K. K.
Jan. 3	—	Vladivostok	Lorestan	Br. L. V. Lang

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 26	D.L.	Pukow	Newchwang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B & S
Dec. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B & S.
Dec. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changsha	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B & S.
Dec. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT * A.M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

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AUCTIONS

On Wednesday, 27th. December, At 2.30 p.m.

10 Cases Egg Soaps, 19 Cases "Lifeguard" Milk 9 Cases Tomato Soup, 2 Bags Heavy Ash (Damaged), Padlocks, Drawer Locks, Cutting Pliers, Door spring Coat Hooks Call Bells, Picture Hooks, Brass Screw Rings, Bronze Drop Handles, Brass Key Plates, Bronze Car Window Catches, Door Handles, Brass Corner Bolt Handles, Paste Jagger, Bronze Letter Plates, Carriage Bolts, Mortise Locks, Brass Rings, Shoe Hooks, Pencils, Bolt Castors, Stockings, Old Rickshaw Tyres, Silver low Pencil Sharpeners, Buttons, Miscellaneous Books, Axe & Hammer Handles, Coffee Mills, Typewriter Ribbons, Pins, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Macks, Pipe Fittings, Miscellaneous Hardware, Ladies Slippers, Red Ink, Sundry Rubber Goods Metal Polish, Hooks & Eyes,

Favoured with Instructions from The Concerned
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises
NO. 73 ROUTE DE SAY ZOONG
On Thursday 28th December at 10 a.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Contained Therein

HALL.—Carpet, Round hall stove Brass vases, 4-fold Screen, hall table, Porcelain jardinieres, Porcelain garden seats Rattan chairs, Pictures, Bevelled mirror, &c.

DRAWING ROOM.—Soochow Carpet, goat skin rug, Brass fender, Brass coal box, Teapoys, Vases, Double spring arm chairs, Brass electric reading lamp, Curtains, Gramophone records, Folding table, Dumb Waiter, Pictures &c.

DINING ROOM.—Brussels Carpet Brass fender, Rocking chair, Japanese screen, Teak bevelled mirror back Sideboard, Teak extension dining table, Dining chairs, Screen, Good glass ware, Crockery, Pictures, Curtains, &c.

CONTENTS OF 2 BEDROOMS.—Brass fenders, Electric reading lamps, Mirror, White enamelled dressing table, with 3 mirrors, Chest of drawers, Chairs, White enamelled wooden single bedsteads, blankets, mosquito nets, File cabinet, Hearth rugs, Large bevelled mirror door wardrobe, Chest of drawers with mirror, Table, Linen Cupboards, Medicine cabinet, Oil stoves, &c.

Pantry and kitchen as usual
Good Electric Fittings throughout
also
1 Commode with flush tank, 2 Enamelled Iron Baths
2 Lavatory Basins 1 Shower bath with fittings
1 "Victor" Victrola & Records
On view Wednesday, December 27th.

Favoured with Instructions from The Concerned
Will sell by Public Auction
At No. 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, (2nd floor)
On Friday 29th December 1922.
at 10 a.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES/COMPRISING:

HALL.—Teak hall table, hall seat, rocking chair, bookcase, hanging cupboard, arm chair, mirror back hat and umbrella stand &c.

DINING ROOM.—Mirror back Sideboard, dinner wagon, dining chairs, dumb waiter, copper kettle with spirit stove, electric toaster, kettle, crockery &c.

BEDROOMS.—White painted Bedroom furniture comprising: Mirror door Wardrobe, Dressing table, chest drawers, washstand, bedroom chairs, Ashwood suite, oval table &c. &c.

BATHROOMS.—White enamelled iron baths, soochow baths, white porcelain lavatory wash basins, sanitary commodes, marble top washstands, toilet crockery &c.

KITCHEN.—Large "ASTOR" Cooking stove with piping, 2 Boilers, 1 Sink Ice chest &c.

On View on Thursday, the 28th
When catalogues will be ready.

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All Carpets and Rugs made in Tientsin and Shanghai, guaranteed to be of unsurpassed quality. Colours and designs are the finest on the market. Only the best wool and finest Chinese Vegetable dyes used. Call at our showroom and be convinced.

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Noel, Murray & Co., LIMITED

Having been favoured with instructions from
MRS. J. R. HYKES,
Will sell by Public Auction at the premises
NO. 658 AVENUE HAIG
On Thursday, the 28th December, 1922,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
and
Continuing at 2.30 p.m.
The whole of the
SUPERIOR
and
SUBSTANTIAL
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
(MOSTLY IMPORTED)
Comprising:—

HALL.—Persian Carpets and Rugs, Oakwood Bevel-edged Mirror Back Hat Stand, Porcelain Flower Pots and Garden Seats, Mahogany Stained Teakwood Centre Table, Japanese Lacquered Teapoys, Clock, Photogravuers, Brass and Bronze Ornaments, etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Fire Brasses, Coal Scuttles, Onyx Marble Clock, **Axminster Carpets** (Persian Design) Double Spring Chesterfield Couch and Easy Chairs, Oakwood Morriss Chairs with Cushions, Tapestry and Leather Covered Couch and Chairs in Mahogany Frames, Mahogany and Mahogany Stained Arm Chairs and Centre Tables, Japanese Bone Inlaid Lacquered Panel 2-fold Screen, Engravings, Cretonne Curtains, Brass and Porcelain Ornaments, etc.

DINING ROOM.—Red Axminster Carpet, Tapestry Covered Double Spring Sofa in Oakwood Frame, Imported Oakwood Dining Room Suite with Bevel-edged Mirrors, Oakwood Escritoire and Side Tables, Foochow Lacquered Tea Table, Japanese Silk Embroidered 4-fold Screen, Coloured Pictures, Lace Curtains, Brass and Porcelain Ornaments, E.-P., Glass and Crockery Ware, etc.

4 BED AND BATH ROOMS.—Axminster and Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Skin Rugs, Teak and Oakwood Bedroom Suites with Bevel-edged Mirrors, Single and Double Brass and Brassmounted Iron Bedsteads with Bedding Mahogany Cane Seated Chairs, Mahogany and Oakwood Rocking Chairs, Tapestry Covered Sofa and Easy Chairs, Marble Top Centre Table, Plush Covered Ladies' Chairs, Bookcases, Writing Table, Dress and Linen Cupboards, Lace Curtains, Pictures,
etc., etc., etc.
also
1 Large Nickel Mounted "Favorite" Square Hall Stove with Piping and Spare Parts
1 Salamandre Stove
1 Electric Oscillating Fan
1 Electric Carpet Cleaner
10 Dozen New Bed Sheets
5 Dozen New Pillow Cases
1 Stone Roller
1 Lot Sundry Ferns, Bamboo Palms and Plants
Pantry and Kitchen as Usual

On View on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th December, 1922.
Catalogues on the Premises.

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Will sell at Salesroom
On Wednesday, the 27th Dec., 1922,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
Khaki Serge, Overcoating, New Towels, Table and Wall Clocks, Solid Logwood Extract, Woollen Scarves, Woollen Socks, Vanishing Cream, Perfumery, Face Powder, Woollen Blankets, Washing Soap, Iron Bar Ends, Commercial Rope, Film Packs, Toilet Soap Tonic Food, Beer, Cognac and Sundry Wine, Olive Oil, Red Tea, Biscuits,
etc., etc., etc.
also
5 Bales White Uncalanded News Printing Paper 31 x 43," 37 lb. (Sea Water Damaged)
2 Bales Bleached Unglazed Glassine Paper 20 x 30
6 Barrels American Glue
71 Cases "Long Life" Flat Cement Paint, Exterior and Interior.
252 Bags American Flour "Silver Bells" Brand

On View Morning of Sale.

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RUSSIANS NEED HELP

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, Dec. 22.—The Nansen organisation for the relief of Russia reports that it is estimated that there will be a deficit of at least 1,000,000 tons of grain in Russia this winter.

The Russian authorities estimate that 8,000,000 people will be famine-stricken and will require assistance. The Soviet Government does not expect to be able to feed more than 4,250000 persons.

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77 ROUTE VALLON

Y.M.C.A. KEEPS BAN ON CATHOLIC OFFICEHOLDERS

Committee Says Members Of Evangelical Churches Only Are Eligible As Directors

Atlantic City, (by mail).—Membership in an evangelical church is to remain a basis for officeholding in the Y. M. C. A., following the report of a special committee presented to the forty-first triennial convention, which met here. This proscribes from the board of directors of a local association and prohibits the appointment to a secretaryship any person of the Catholic faith.

The committee's report came as a result of the procedure of the board of directors of the Willimantic, Conn., Y. M. C. A. last July, when they abrogated that clause by resolution and appointed a Catholic to the board. The action caused widespread comment and for a time it was expected other local associations might follow the lead. The upholding of the constitution, which includes the so-called evangelical clause, however, will prevent any further action in this direction.

The committee on convention representation and rules, which presented this report, also favored a constitutional convention to be called in 1923 for the solution of problems of policy. The convention authorised this by a resolution later.

The agenda will include questions concerning general policies, organisation relationships, particularly with regard to churches, and functions of the individual associations and their general agencies both at home and abroad.

The committee has been studying the situation for two years. The chairman of the committee is Judge Adrian Lyon, of Perth Amboy, N. J., and included in the personnel are Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Governor-elect William E. Sweet of Colorado, J. M. Steel, Philadelphia; Homer L. Ferguson, Newport News, Va.; Professor Jeremiah Jenks, of New York City, and Bishop Thomas Nicholson, of Chicago.

A committee of twenty-two association laymen and eleven employed officers will be appointed by the present gathering to determine preliminary plans for the constitutional convention, the date for which will be announced later.

The committee "on occupation of the field" recommended early establishment of railroad associations at thirty division and terminal points in addition to the 250 already existing. The work in the colored department, now embracing 173 associations, should be extended, the report said, especially in cities in the North, where the colored population is growing rapidly. Increase in the educational classes is also urged.

The association retirement fund, started eleven years ago, is now on a permanent basis, F. Wayland Ayer, of Philladelphia, the chairman, reported. This fund provides for pensions for secretaries at the age of sixty, and it is believed it will stabilise the standard of secretaryship and attract many promising young men into the field.

A LIGHTED LAMP is the most conspicuous object in a room and should be a thing of beauty in complete harmony with its surroundings.

THE JADE TREE

has made a collection of finely wrought lamps with exquisitely made shades and is offering them while they last at the lowest prices ever asked in Shanghai for equal value.

You will find among them just what you need to brighten up that dark spot in your room.

THE JADE TREE
171 NANKING ROAD,
AT LLOYD ROAD CORNER.

S. M. RAILWAY WILL ENTER DRY DOCK BUSINESS

Railway To Take Over Govt. Properties At Dairen And Port Arthur

With a view of monopolising the dry dockyard business in North China waters, the South Manchuria Railway Company has decided to establish a dry dock company at Dairen and has opened negotiations with the Kawasaki Dockyard Company for the purchase of its dry dock at Dairen, says the Japan Advertiser. The railway company has also decided to purchase the Government naval dock at Port Arthur which has been made available due to the Government's action in abolishing the naval depot at that place.

Captain F. Arao, formerly commander of the naval depot at Port Arthur who was transferred to the Kure station upon the abolishment of Port Arthur works, has resigned from the Government service and has accepted a position with the railway company as head of the docks work which are to be established at the South Manchurian cities.

Negotiations between the railway company and the dock company are now under way at Kobe for the purchase of the dock property. The dock company is reported to be asking one million yen for its properties and the railway company is offering Y.600,000. It is expected that the negotiations will be closed within a few days.

GERMANY'S DEFICIT

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Dec. 22.—The Federal Council has adopted the provisional budget of the Reich for 1923. The ordinary budget balances at 732,000,000,000 marks. The extraordinary budget shows expenditure at 84,500,000,000 marks and revenue at 18,750,000,000 marks.

Including 449,000,000,000 for general administration purposes and 206,000,000,000 marks for the execution of the Peace Treaty, the total deficit amounts to 721,000,000,000 marks of which only 99,000,000,000 marks are expected to be available from the proceeds of the compulsory loan.

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In the latest exhibition of Ball-Room Dancing. Sextettes, Quartettes, Duets, Solos, etc.,
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CARLTON, LIMITED.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL FROM THE CHINA PRESS

MAGAZINE

The China Press

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1922

The Very Strange Diet of New York's Baby Cave Man

Raw Vegetables, Nuts and Fruit Are All That Jimmy Syracuse Eats, and Scientists Pronounce Him Physically Perfect

By Dr. W. H. Ballou.

WHILE thousands of dollars are subscribed to supply "milk for babies" in Armenia, in Russia and in the tenement districts of America, here's a baby past two years old, brought up amid prosperous city surroundings, who has never tasted a drop of milk since he was weaned.

Neither has this baby ever tasted porridge or oatmeal, nor any of the simple foods which make up the usual nursery diet. Never so much as a single spoonful of soft-boiled egg.

"Poor little thing—he must be starving," you might be inclined to think, and you would surely be wondering, "In heaven's name, what does he eat?"

Well, he eats raw vegetables, fruits and nuts. Just that. His diet is exactly that of a healthy young cinnamon bear cub or a young vegetarian anthropoid ape.

His parents, the neighbors say, have brought him up like a savage—like a cave man. And he is a sort of "baby cave man," for he goes about naked and disdains such "effete" infantile luxuries as go-carts and be-ribboned caps. But they don't feed him like a baby cave man. They feed him like a little vegetarian animal. The cave men had fires, and after their cave babies were weaned their parents tossed them bones to suck and scraps of tender meat. But not little Jimmy Syracuse. He has never tasted meat. He has never tasted any by-product of animal origin, such as cheese or butter. He has never tasted anything cooked, except an occasional thin slice of bread.

Perhaps you remember reading in your school natural history that certain animals and certain savages live principally on "roots, nuts, fruits and berries." Well, there you have Jimmy Syracuse's all-year-round menu, except that you would have to stretch the word "roots" to include tubers and vegetables that grow above as well as below the ground.

How does he thrive on such a strange diet? The answer is that he thrives very well—for little Jimmy Syracuse, New York's cave man baby (either because of this diet or in spite of it), is to-day the strongest and healthiest infant in the world.

Right here at the outset you must not make the mistake of taking for granted that this diet is the secret of Jimmy Syracuse's health and strength. In the first place, diet is only a part of the extraordinary regime to which this child has been subjected since birth. In the second place, strong hereditary tendencies may have much to do with his physical superiority. In the third place, even if this diet of raw vegetables and nuts does agree with Jimmy Syracuse and is the chief reason for his superior physical condition, it does not necessarily follow that it would be the ideal diet for all children. You must not, I warn you, try similar experiments on your own baby—at least, not without consulting your family physician, and even then going at it very slowly.

Little Jimmy Syracuse runs naked in the coldest weather and eats raw vegetables, even including cucumbers. If you tried this stunt on your own baby it might turn out to be another Jimmy Syracuse—but, on the other hand, it might die.

Mr. and Mrs. Syracuse, proud parents of the baby cave man, believe they have discovered the ideal way to bring up a child. They believe their child is strong and healthy because they have gone back to the laws of nature for their guidance.

Two Photographs Showing the Remarkable Similarity of the Baby Cave Man's Climbing Attitude to That of the Lemur, the Simian from Which, Scientists Declare, Modern Man Is Descended.

Above Photo by Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.

The Perfect Baby and His Father, James Syracuse, Sr.

Even a Perfect Cave Man Baby Cries at Times, This Time He Objected to Being Photographed.

Jimmy, Emerging from His Fifteen-Foot Burrow, and His Only Playmate.

At Left, Baby Jimmy Takes His Exercise Climbing Rocks on All Fours; in Circle, Another Snapshot of the Baby Cave Man at Play.

A Typical Day's Menu for the "Baby Cave Man."

7 A. M.

Hashed lettuce, radish, onion, celery and peanut butter on a thin slice of French bread.

10 A. M.

One large banana. At times he calls for three pitted dates and one washed fig in place of a banana.

1 P. M.

Hashed tomato, onion, radish, lettuce and peanut butter on a thin slice of French bread.

3 P. M.

Whole grapes, with skins and seeds, washed fig, pitted dates and pitted prunes.

5:30 P. M.

Hashed squash or pumpkin, grated apple, alligator pear and pitted dates.

Note: At 6 o'clock sharp he goes to bed. Sleeps about 12 hours. Usually takes a nap before noon and sometimes after noon. Orders his own meals, which vary according to season's supply of products. Drinks but little water and only when he wants it.

The Syracuse family lives in a modern, airy apartment on upper Manhattan Island, New York City, overlooking the Harlem River. The mother and father are American citizens of Italian extraction, with thoroughly American ideals. Mr. Syracuse is a prosperous and financially independent merchant. He is twenty-three years old and his wife is twenty-one.

Even before the baby was born they had made their plans for trying to rear him as a physically perfect child, and from the moment little Jimmy—now twenty-six months old—came into the world, all their efforts have been bent in that direction.

They are indebted to Dr. Charles E. Page, of Boston, for their basic idea—letting the baby go naked and feeding it on simple raw vegetable foods—and to some extent also to an uncle of Mr. Syracuse, who is a distinguished Italian physician.

The five meals daily, which baby Jimmy is allowed to eat, are not like breakfast, lunch and dinner as we think of them, with varying menus, but repetitions of the same type of food. Each meal comprises a raw or uncooked hash, comprising quite a number of edibles chopped up and well mixed. The type only varies with the edibles which are in season.

The type meal consists of exactly four ounces of hash of lettuce, radishes, Winter or Summer squash, onions, turnips, cucumbers, melons, raw green corn, raw alligator pears, raw apples, figs, dates and nuts. The only drink allowed him is a very little water. Strange to say, of all the above edibles lettuce and peanut butter are considered the most important. No matter which one of the above edibles is out of season or how many of them, these are procured all of the year around. Canned products are not used, possibly because in New York City it is always easy to get fresh fruits and vegetables of one kind or another.

Little Jimmy is not allowed to touch sugar, oatmeal, milk, soups, meats or salt. Salt and sugar are essential to human diet, but his parents believe he gets enough of both in the natural fruits and vegetables. The combinations given him to eat are such, in the belief of his parents, that no unhealthy fermentation takes place in the stomach. Disease germs are thus less likely to "take hold."

Little Jimmy is given no baths in water and is never washed with water. When he is dirty he is rubbed off with a cloth. When he gets very dirty he is "washed" with dry sand. Sometimes he has to be rubbed with a damp cloth if the dirt sticks, but immediately after it is used he is thoroughly dried in the sun.

Little Jimmy goes naked Summer and Winter to permit the sun and air to enter all his pores, to build up his vital strength and to draw all poisonous secretions from his system. He is encouraged to climb rocks and trees—always naked—to give him courage and develop his muscular and nervous systems.

He was permitted to go on all fours as long as he would, and even now, though he can stand and walk thoroughly well, he does a good deal of his moving about and climbing like an animal. A burrow in the earth, fifteen feet long, was dug for him to crawl in when he was fifteen months old. It is exactly like the kind of burrows in which animals hide, but it does not end in a cave. In fact, it is not big enough for him to turn around in, so he crawls in head first and backs out, or he goes in backward and crawls out head first.

No threats are ever made to him, no harsh reprimand is ever administered. He is reasoned with in the ordinary tones of the adult voice—no "baby talk" is used either by the father or mother.

Jimmy has a beautiful set of perfect first teeth because, his father maintains, there is no fermentation in the mouth cavity or alimentary canal to ruin them. His parents believe that he already has the brains and intelligence of an average eight-year-old child, and he seems to all who meet him an intelligent little youngster for his years.

As for his physical condition, many experts, physicians, surgeons and physical culture specialists have examined him and pronounce him perfect. His little back is wonderfully straight, as are his legs and arms, and his muscular development is far in advance of his age.

He is not allowed to play or associate with other children, save one little girl, the daughter of a neighbor, who has been somewhat similarly brought up and who is a few months older than Jimmy.

First Fashions from Berlin

The French fashion show awaited with bated breath the advent of the first German fashion models. There was a diversity of opinion on what to expect from the land where clothes meant little before the war.

On this page to-day are shown the exclusive photographs of the first fashions from Berlin since the war.

PARIS couturiers listened to the latest reports on the fashion ticker with their tongues in their cheeks.

"What," they exclaimed, "Germany going in for fashions? Absurd!"

In less time than the rumor spread over the fashion centre of the world, Germany had made good her threat and sent her most charming mannequins to the international show to exploit the latest creations from Berlin.

The draped gown, with its floating panels of filmy chiffon, is for the statuesque beauty. Her body is swathed in a tunic of rare old lace, which permits just enough of its exquisite surface to peep through to the admiring world. At the lower extremity of this unusual gown the chiffon is drawn backward and caught at the opposite side, in a draped effect, while the back trains are permitted to float freely as the Fraulein walks about.

From Spain, Germany has borrowed an inspiration for the model which flaunts a brilliant shawl as its complement. The bodice is molded to the figure, accentuating the metal warp of the brocade material. At the hip line it bouffants, ever so slightly, and falls into a mere suggestion of the drape which is strictly Parisian in origin. Clusters of silk fruit adorn the sides of the long skirt and nestle into becoming groups where the draped back falls into slender points over the ankles.

No one ever suspected the bizarre note of fashion from Germany, and spectators were surprised when the model wearing the embroidered afternoon frock stepped into the spotlight. The frock is really quite simple, but it acquires a luxurious quality when it splashes its wide sleeves and skirt panels with saucy embroidery. The very wide belt closes at one side with concealed snaps.

As if in direct contradiction to what Paris decreed for the new vogue, Germany launched the short skirt and defied the couturiers who had worked so diligently to bring into being the ankle length skirt.

Their women have bobbed their hair, discarded hairpins and combs and permitted the fluffy hair to wave as it will.

They have chosen bizarre colors for their new venture into the realm of fashion. One saw such unusual combinations as green and violet, old rose and midnight blue, tangerine and jade. They have carried their color schemes into the simple frock for morning wear as well as into the elaborate robes of the formal evening occasion, as one may notice in the robe of velvet at the centre.

Panne velvet is cleverly combined with tinsel brocade to fashion the evening wrap. A fitted yoke clings to the shoulders and forms the foundation from which the shirred cape is suspended. The hem line is what Paris would term slightly passe, yet it acquires a new phase by fastening to a band of metal ribbon which draws it gracefully and ties at front.

Trowbridge Photos

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Evening Wraps

Their Importance To The Present Day Well-Dressed Woman

The evening wrap has gained considerably in importance during the last year, and the examples of it designed for Milady of Fashion to wear during the coming months are the loveliest that have ever escaped from the dress designers' salons. Hitherto there has been some tendency to sacrifice beauty to utility, but changing habits are bringing about an alteration. Evening wraps are no longer worn merely as protective garments "between houses" while out of doors; the custom is growing for them to be brought into the full glare of the artificial light of the restaurant, the theater, and even the dance-room. Instead of being just useful adjuncts, cloaks are items of tremendous importance to the present-day well-dressed woman—fully as important as the frocks worn; some folk think, even more important. A dressmaker told of a titled lady among her clients, who has had her old evening frocks "made over" and invested in several exquisite new wraps.

"People won't talk if I wear an old frock," she said, in effect. "But everyone will be saying unkind things if my cloak is behind the times!"

Many new evening wraps are made to match the gowns they accompany, and a feature of the season's dress shows has been the growing habit of dress-makers to display such clothes for evening wear "in pairs." To every frock its wrap is a maxim which certainly makes for artistic design, but it is a far too expensive fashion for the majority of women. In any case the wrap must not clash with the gown worn, and from a general utility standpoint there is nothing to equal the evening wrap of fur or velvet.

Fur capes, long and loose or cut in magyar style with wide sleeves, are remarkably popular for evening wear, and possess innumerable advantages. Moleskin is most fashionable, especially when it can be collared with the costly Japanese blue fox. Mole and squirrel is another favorite combination, while for hard wear and handsome effect no one need go beyond a beautiful seal coney cape with big squirrel collar. Less costly again and very lovely are some of the new capes of white rabbit, while others are made from mole or beaver coney plush. In strange contradiction to the general trend of fashion at the moment is the fact that the popular curly furs and cloths with close-curled surfaces are hardly seen at all during the evening.

Chiffon velvet capes lined with satin to tone, mostly with huge bolster collars of the velvet, are useful and effective. The black velvet wrap leads, but others are made in every conceivable shade to match any special frock. Novelty exists in the velvet wrap made to reverse, as exampled by one store in a model of black chiffon velvet, lined with strikingly beautiful flamingo brocke silk, a wrap that could easily be worn with either side outermost.

Wine color, deep rose cyclamen, and rich sapphire blue are most prominent among the colored velvet wraps. One wine-colored cape had an original collar of ribbon velvet plaited to give a looped effect, while a marvellous Boeuillet model in velvet of like shade had an immense fox collar. The same sort of fur banded the cloak again about the knees, pulling in the velvet to create a bunched effect above, and an original ruffle round the ankles.

A magnificent illustration of how admirably an evening cloak may match the gown with which it is worn, without resolving both into nonentities, was given recently by a well-known lady at the theater. A silver frock appeared beneath a wrap of shimmering cloth of silver, with a lining of soft black-as-night velvet to give the neccesary relief.

Capes are not all that fashion has to give, and some of the new evening wraps are cut on the coat principle, with inset sleeves. Velour-de-laine, velvets of all sorts, with brocaded and patterned materials in great variety, are used for the making of these wraps. Typical of the new style was a Paris model in vivid flame orange silk velvet, with a handsome raised design of chiffon velvet in the same shade, with big upstanding collar and wide graduated cuffs of finest seal coney fur.

Remarkably effective when correctly worn are some of the huge silken shawls now being displayed for evening wear. Some are exquisitely embroidered, but shawls of plain silk bordered with deep silk, absolutely plain, and relying on beauty of color and materials for decorative effect.

Boudoir Fashions

It was a blue wrap, of the shade that is so popular this season and which Reville has graphically christened as "Peter Lely blue." A fairly heavy satin material of the cloaky order went to the making of this particular model, which was quite long, with tailored seams and inset sleeves. The latter were edged with deep fringes of blue-dyed ostrich feather, and the same decoration went right round the fronts and collarless neck.

At first when the blonde mannequin wearing this blue wrap passed me I thought she was displaying an evening cloak, but closer investigation showed that she had only the flimsiest petticoat beneath it and embroidered satin mules on her feet. That which might have been an evening wrap was really a boudoir gown—a dressing-gown for those who prefer the term—of novel distinction, beauty and usefulness.

Those three adjectives make an excellent covering description of the new negligee fashions. Styles for the bedroom and the boudoir, the bathroom and—let us whisper—the breakfast table, are more attractive than they have ever been. There is less silly sloppiness and futile decoration about them, much more real beauty of color and cut, with greater distinction of "line." Milady in her morning wrapper or her negligee attire between the acts of dressing looks much more clothed than has sometimes been the case and far less likely to catch cold.

The color change is, perhaps, most important from a fashion standpoint, however, for boudoir clothes of the moment are entirely colorful—gloriously, joyously colorful. The pastel shades and sweet-pea tones that are so delightfully cool for summer wear are apt to appear unpleasantly cold and "wishy-washy" during the grey days, and designers of the new boudoir styles have been very wise in making use of rich blues, dahlia hues of red and orange, with the tawny tints and warm browns of chrysanthemum and autumn leaves.

Kimono styles are less in evidence for dressing gowns and jackets, but though these are less voluminous, they are none the less easy to slip into. A favorite model of the moment comes, so far as cut and line are concerned, as a sort of cross between a Chesterfield coat and a coat overall. Some of the new dressing gowns are given double-breasted effects, the right front being brought over to the left side, where it is fixed with a couple of huge fastenings. Little dressing-jackets and wrappers follow almost all the lines of the new model house coats; warm hues predominate, and rich stuffs, such as velvet, are used. A little boudoir, bedroom, or breakfast jacket in the new henna shade was in velveteen, with an original belt of plaited suede in many colors that drew up round the waist, and gave the effect of a Russian blouse coat. A quaint little pull-on cap of velveteen to match, with a tassel of cut suede, accompanied this.

Boudoir footwear is mostly represented by fur-edged slippers of softest leather, mostly of the moccasin order, costly lined and so comforting for slipping on. There are quilted slippers also, heeled or heelless, for wearing with quilted bondoir garments, and the variety of mules is beyond reckoning. Some of the latter are extremely elaborate, and in some cases absurdly so. Imagine mules of silver tissue sewn with turquoise and crystals; others with gilded heels and toes all covered with sequins, while another pair of new mules had upstanding colored gauze butterflies on the toes Snakeskin mules are increasing in favor.

As with mules, so with other boudoir things. There is variety in the new styles, and all are not of the utilitarian ordar. Lately there has been made in Paris a boudoir gown of silver tissue and lace, the tissue pearl sewn and made to slip over the head like an elongated Chinese jacket, while flowing lengths of silver lace hung from the shoulders and pretended to be sleeves. With this went a boudoir bonquet of our childhood and partly from the Belle of New York's headgear. Silver tissue made the part fitting to the head, and the outstanding front frill was of silver lace, while strings to match tied it beneath the chin. The model itself represents an exaggeration, of course, but the idea of the boudoir bonnet as an alternative to the mob cap is decidedly worth watching.

About Sago

Sago is made from the pith of a palm tree. Plantations of sago palms are grown in marshy lands within the tropics.

When cut down these palm trees are sawn into logs, which are split and the pith taken out. This pith, after a thorough washing in water, is obtained in a form known as sago flour.

Pearl sago is made by forcing a paste of sago flour through a sieve and heating, on hot plates, the granules until they adhere together.

Sago chiefly consists of starch granules, which are similar in shape and size. In shape they resemble the half of a sausage, each marked with a star on the rounded end.

Paris Fashion Leaders Dye Pet Dogs Dark Shades To Match Their Frocks

A new fad of dyeing pets to match the color of a fashionable woman's frocks is said to be raging among the "beau monde" in Paris. Dogs of all colors parade the Bois on leash, carrying out the color scheme of milady's costume.

The fad is said to have been started by a New York girl, Miss Margaret Owen, who dyed her cat pale blue to match her stockings. Miss Owen's scheme, however, came quickly to grief, for the New York Humane Society had her arrested on the grounds of cruelty to her pet. It was found by investigation that the azure dye which she used contained enough arsenic to poison the cat by absorption through the pores.

The fashionable Parisiennes have improved on Miss Owen's method, according to report. Instead of ordinary dyes, likely to contain arsenic and so injure the health of their pets, they use very strong coffee and tea, mixed with cream to obtain the proper shade.

With the present vogue for red, cochineal may be pressed into service; while spinach green is another comparatively harmless coloring matter. It requires the artist eye to achieve the correct result, but a judicious mingling of saffron and spinach green, or coffee and cochineal, might bring about the desired effect in fashionable shades of jade green and copper.

So far the fad has not reached any great heights among the ultra-smart set in London.

"It is considered smart, however, to have a dog that matches or at least harmonises with your gown," said a dog fancier, "and during the all-black vogue jet black toy Pomeranians certainly increase in value. Henna-colored dogs are also much fancied; some women choose their pets as they would their dress, to fit in with the general color scheme.

"Nowadays it is ano unusual thing to see a knowing looking little Maltese pom posed on the fabric counter for its mistress to match up their frocks with the color of her pet's coat."

Sewing And The Nursery Folk

Even the tiny nursery folk can learn sewing with ease and enjoyment if they are taught new-style needlework in place of old-fashioned methods.

Modern mothers realise that learning to sew with fine needles and cottons on small pieces of material is a strain for young eyesight and fingers, besides being difficult and dull.

Big needles, coarse materials, and gay colored embroidery cotton make the new-style sewing a joy from the very beginning. Moreover, the children feel the delight of creation as they work busily away on a piece of needlework which can really be used in the nursery or home when it is completed.

Sewing by the sampler" method seldom succeeded because it meant nothing, destroyed interest in the possibilities of sewing, and taught the child to copy, but not to create. But the child who begins new-style sewing at seven years will have a creditable grasp of plain work and fancy work by the time she is twelve, besides a good idea of artistic colorings, decorative designs and accurate cutting out and putting together, all achieved with real interest and enjoyment.

It is best to begin with something which can be quickly finished, as the small needlewoman's interest is not likely to be sustained for very long at first. A coverlet for dolly's bed or pram, or small round mats for the night nursery dressing-table are suggestions for first efforts. Hems can be prepared by being turned up.

The easiest first stitch is undoubtedly tacking stitch. This can be followed by double tacking stitch, which is simply a second row of tacking done in the opposite direction but along the same line as the first row, so that the finished effect looks like a big back stitch.

A simple design in darning stitch is the next step for ornamenting the cover or mat. Let the children have pretty colored material for working on and teach them to choose their own colored cottons so that good contrasts are achieved.

As the nursery folk progress they could learn bold cross-stitch in colors on coarse canvas, and afterwards try to master chain stitch, blanket stitch, and scalloping. More ambitious pieces of work could be attempted, such as bags, runners, or nightdress cases.

Tells Mother There's An Age Limit For Her

Chicago, Ill., (by mail.)—Mothers who "doll up" like their daughters, were hit in an attack on fashions here today by Frank Alvah Parsons, speaking before the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences.

"Baby blue" has an age limit. Mr. Parsons declared, "and mothers should not attempt to follow the styles of the younger generation."

Other "fashion dead lines" were outlined by Mr. Parsons who is president of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts.

A list of "dont's" was presented for women who would dress in taste. They are:

"Don't gather up your clothes in a hump on your hip.

"Don't wind girdles around your knees. God gave you a waist line, but he knew better than to throw it so far down.

"Don't wear furs in the summer.

"Don't ask yourself, 'how does it look?' Ask yourself 'where are you going when you get it on?'"

The Decorative Value Of Pewter

When the contents of a room consist of furniture, carpets, and decorations which faithfully represent the Jacobean style, it is important that the minor decorative features should be strictly in keeping with their surroundings. It is all too easy to spoil the effect of a well-planned scheme by neglecting to consider carefully the smaller details.

In pewter is to be found the best complement to Jacobean furnishings. In the days of the "Merry Monarch" pewter was used for making candelabra, plaques, tankards, and dishes, and was seen to advantage against seasoned oak.

Being an alloy of tin and lead, pewter is naturally a ductile metal that lends itself to very beautiful workmanship. On account of its somewhat soft composition, a great amount of ornament was rarely employed in the old days, the objects depending for their beauty on simplicity of form. With the introduction of candles, the hanging candelabra and sconces were made of pewter, and these same designs are today admirably adaptable for electric lighting. No more picturesque feature can be imagined than that provided by the central hanging which extends scrolled arms holding the lights.

The Jacobean dresser and sideboard should be used as a setting for pewter ornaments.

Pewter is now being used for decorative articles that make it possible to furnish a room with a wide variety of lovely pieces which possess all the qualities of the original models though devoid of the traditional value so eagerly sought for by the connoisseur; but while there is great interest to be found in genuine pieces which have withstood the strenuous service of generations, it is the privilege of few housewives to be able to possess them. However, the modern copies exhibit such excellent workmanship that in many respects they are equal in beauty, if not in value, to the antique models.

To Dry Footwear

When boots and shoes have become thoroughly damp it is worth while following the old country plan of filling them with oats. Oats quickly absorb moisture, and the leather becomes dry in a few hours. Owing to the fact that the oats swell slightly as they take up the moisture the shape of the footwear is preserved during the drying. The oats may be used again and again if they are placed before a fire after use until dry.

Are You Slighting The Little Opportunities?

You have been letting a lot of little things slip which might have benefited you greatly, waiting for the big opportunity.

The man who gave you a chance to benefit by a small opportunity which you failed to grasp is not going to be a booster for you on a large field of opportunity.

You may never get the opportunity you desire.

Better take the little ones as fast as they come and make them stepping stones to larger ones.

Most little chances lead to something a little better.

You are getting yourself in line for bigger things every time you grasp something better than you have.

You are bound to learn a lot yourself through the little job, especially if it be to a step higher.

It is learning the foundations better than anyone else that makes the big man's position unassailable.

You cannot learn too much, so get it step by step rather than to jump into a place too big for you and end in ignominious failure.

Leather Upholstery

To renovate leather upholstery which has become soiled, proceed in this way: In an old can boil up about half a pint of linseed oil. Allow this to cool down, and then stir in the same amount of vinegar. Shake up well in a bottle, and apply a few drops to a flannel and rub the leather with it.

If the upholstery has been much neglected, a little patience will be needed, but this simple preparation has an excellent effect on leather of all kinds. It is best to use the preparation slightly warmed by placing the bottle, after removing the cork, in a bowl of hot water for a few moments before beginning the work.

AMERICAN DRESSMAKING

Paris, Sept. 9.—The difference in size between American and French women has resulted in the creation of an all-American dressmaking establishment where models of the big houses are reproduced to fit American figures, as usually Paris houses have to alter gowns for American customers, or when they have to build them to order, Americans, who are always in a hurry, have to wait from one to three weeks.

This American house, therefore, is supplied with American designers, saleswomen and models, and will operate 24 hours a day, so that it can turn out a gown while a tourist is waiting to take the boat home.

Orders by post from India receive immediate and special attention, and at all times prices charged are the same as those prevailing in the Company's London Showrooms.

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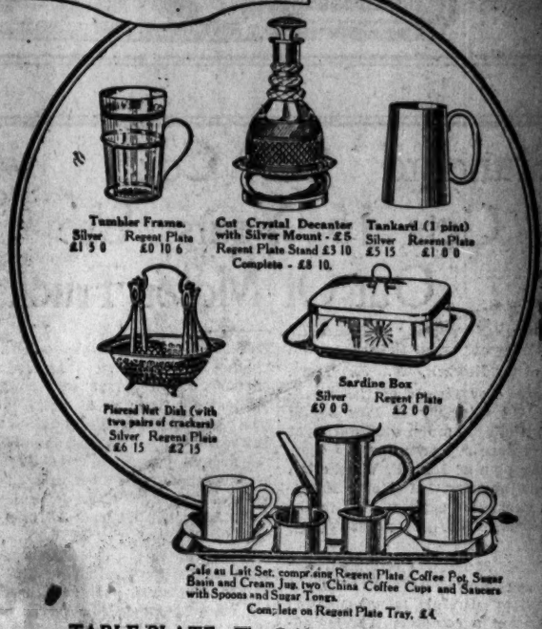
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Every car under the supervision of the Newark, N. J., Truck Repair Department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is given a thorough overhauling at least once a year under the operating plan of John F. Winchester, Superintendent of Motor Equipment. This applies also to the salesmen's cars and service equipment.

With 336 cars distributed over sixteen New Jersey divisions, it requires careful management to turn out a complete job, including repainting, on one car a day. Allowing for the odd repair jobs that come up constantly and the certain number of accidents or wrecks occurring during a 365-day period, it can readily be seen that the motor-equipment division is kept steadily occupied.

Imagine that you are one of the salesmen and your machine must be taken to the garage for repair. You drive in and turn the car over to an inspector, who fills out a repair card, recording all data that you are able to furnish with reference to the necessary repairs. The inspector then examines the car thoroughly, making his own notations on the card and signs it for the approval of the chief inspector. After this routine procedure has been completed the card is attached to the machine, and if the repairs required on other parts of the car are slight, your engine will probably be replaced by one of the spare motors maintained for such emergencies. In that way your car will not lie unnecessarily idle and room will be made for another repair job.

The same arrangement has been installed for the charging of your battery—it is replaced by an extra and the run-down battery is attached to the charging machine on the second floor of the garage. A still has been erected in the battery room for the making of distilled water. Assuming, for instance, that your car was not to be painted, half a day would ordinarily be sufficient time in which to complete the whole job.

The garage faces Ogden Street, just north of the spareparts warehouse on the corner of Ogden Street and Third Avenue. An idea of the amount of accessory stock, including tires, carried in the warehouse can be gained when it is learned that this stock represents an investment of about $100,000 at wholesale prices. Coming in through the front entrance of the garage, one is not particularly impressed with its size, but he is with the amount and variety of work being done on the ground floor. Some cars are being washed, some hoisted on the overhead carrier, and others are being inspected. Then, upon moving further back into the building and looking to the right, a large tank meets the eye. It is filled with carbonated water and is used for washing grease-covered parts of all sizes and descriptions. E. M. Cowan, the foreman of the garage, explained that soda water was much cheaper than kerosene or gasoline and just as effective in results.

With the aid of the chief clerk at the garage and Foreman Cowan, Mr. Winchester, as Superintendent of Motor Equipment, and J. A. Van Wynen, manager of the Newark Division, are kept constantly informed of the location of each vehicle by means of a chart. It is composed primarily of a map of the territory showing the sixteen divisions, and, secondly, of thumb-tacks with colored glass heads, one color representing service cars, another combination tank trucks, still another representing coupelets, and so on. When one of these machines is moved from the garage in Newark to Paterson, the tack representing that car is moved first on the garage office, then the garage office, in turn, notifies the automobile department in the Essex Building, effecting a change on their chart. In addition to this, complete files are maintained on each vehicle.

The garage service system is so arranged that parts may be salvaged over and over again until completely worn out. When a motor wears out before the chassis, a new motor is put on the old chassis, and vice versa. Tanks, of course, are also salvaged completely. When a new stock car or truck is received at the garage a complete inspection is made. "The life of a truck under our system is from twelve to fifteen years," said Mr. Winchester.

Although the space and equipment now on hand are inadequate for the increased volume of work, additional ground has been purchased and a new garage with sufficient space for all departments is being planned.

"Air Pirates" May Be With Us Soon

Who has not listened with enjoyment to tales of the sea, picturesque and breezy romances of swashbuckling pirates, of ships sailing a black flag, of Spanish doubloons and pieces of eight? Who has not melted with Byronic pathos at the fate of the "Corsair" or been thrilled with stories of our own Lafitte, and the legends of the mythical though musical "Pirates of Penzance?"

From such tales of adventure we were wont to gather a by no means insignificant number of sensations and emotions in the past, but for similar thrills of the future, we must look to the air.

When Tennyson made his wonderful and oft-quoted forecast of the times we now live in, with characteristic altruism he left out of his picture of "the purple twilight" any vision of the air pirate; but it is from this very altitudinous highwayman that we must expect our best thrillers of the near future. The field for sensational performances in this particular lines is boundless—there is no limit but the sky.

Up to now the possibilities of this phase of the great aerial question has, apparently, presented itself only to the fertile brain and vivid imagination of our ever-increasing clan of sensational fiction writers. But, we have only to resurrect our ancient and much thumbed volumes of Jules Verne for evidences that those same fiction writers are prophets of the future. What the brain of man can conceive the hand of man can devise. Therefore, let the powers that be take notice, yet those in authority over us and under us and all around us, beware the speedy entrance of the air pirate.

'Tis to this same speedy entrance and to his ability to make an equally speedy getaway that the air pirate will owe the success of his raids. Having familiarised himself with the locality in which he plans to operate, having also, perhaps, provided himself with a "pal" it will be a matter so easy to drop down from the sky, possess himself of whatever loot he has designs on or his accomplice may have laid hands on, and hop off and away to safety, that no daredevil of a thief will hesitate to take advantage of a means so full of hazard and yet so packed with daring and adventure. To the bomb thief, the bank robber and the jewelry and precious stone specialist, the airplane will offer exceptional opportunity by reason of the compactness and lightness of the loot in question. But with bigger and sturdier ships being constructed every day, the possibilities for airplane thievery are increasing and expanding. With the price of porterhouse at its present altitude, what's to hinder the air pirate from capturing as well as coveting his neighbor's ox or anything that is his neighbor's?

Nothing at present, nor will there be till our air lanes are policed and patrolled and safeguarded; till an elaborate and efficient system of air control is worked out and adopted by the government. What, at present, is there specifically to hinder an air pirate from dropping from behind a sheltering cloud and attacking an air mail rider as he wings his solitary flight cross one of the many waste places that stretch their arid length below him on his way from New York to San Francisco?

What chance of his life or protection to the property entrusted to him would the mail carrier have against the combined attack of two or more highwaymen of the air? What safeguards are we planning for these brave and adventurous public servants? What protection have we in mind for commercial airmen and aircraft of all kinds? The opportunities for crime are appalling, and the imagination shrinks from the picture of horrors presented. To still other and quite distinct classes of adventurers the air plane will offer a fruitful means of operation, namely, the boot-legger, the abductor and the kidnapper. In a lighter vein, and with due regard for the romantic side of the situation, innumerable young Lochinvars will fly out of the north, south, east and west to wed as many fair Ellens with spirit and a taste for adventure.

Bearings Should Be Washed In Gasoline

Use gasoline in place of kerosene for all cleaning purposes, including washing of bearings, cleaning brakes and running boards. Gasoline evaporates directly after completing the job. Gasoline, however, should not be used for external cleaning of the engine, and kerosene that is used for this purpose should only be applied when the power plant is cold.

Questions And Answers

Q. I should like to read, through the medium of your columns, an intelligent article on how and what causes a Ford to reverse. In my mind I am familiar as to how it reverses and that the transmission is of the planetary type, but I am desirous of hearing someone tell in plain language the action of a Ford transmission in reverse.—D. Swartz.

A. The planetary transmission of a Ford car is to many a queer machine action. The average person cannot see why the low-speed is a forward drive and the reverse is a backward drive. In reality both the low-speed and the reverse are in themselves reverses. The neutral in a Ford transmission is caused by a gear action as much as either low or reverse. The action is caused by three sets of triple gears, these gears being made solid so no movement takes place between them. These gears are mounted on three pins in flywheels. In highspeed, gears have no movement on these pins, but move around on flywheel, acting as a locking mechanism to carry entire transmission around with flywheel, making a direct drive. The direct drive from engine is connected with one transmission drum (the brake) through action of the clutch. This drum carries the gear on the end of its shaft, meshing it into triple gear. When one of these drums is held stationary the clutch must be released so that the drum which is in mesh with the engine direct is released. Then the gear on shaft of drum which is held stationary causes the gears of triple gear sets to revolve on their pins, these pins being carried in a forward direction by motion of flywheel. These triple gears revolve in an opposite direction from forward travel of flywheel.

The difference between forward motion of flywheel and compensating backward motion of triple gears is the amount car is carried forward, giving a slower speed ahead. In the case of reverse gear, the gear ratio is such that when the reverse drum is held stationary it causes a backward motion of triple gear, as in the case of low-speed ahead, with this difference. In the case of low-speed the backward action of triple gears is less than forward action of flywheel, while in the case of reverse this backward action of triple gears is greater than forward action of flywheel, causing a reverse action being transmitted to rear wheels. In the case of neutral, the backward action of triple gears is exactly the same as forward action of flywheel, so that when backward action is subtracted from forward action the result is "zero," and the car stands still. This explains why, when a low or reverse pedal is pressed lightly, a creeping action at less than engine speed is brought about, owing to drums being slackened in their motion with flywheel, causing triple gears to revolve slightly, compensating for some of the gear balance of motion which would result in "zero," and the car moves slightly ahead or backward, according to which pedal is pressed, putting triple gears into action.

Don't Look At Glaring Lights

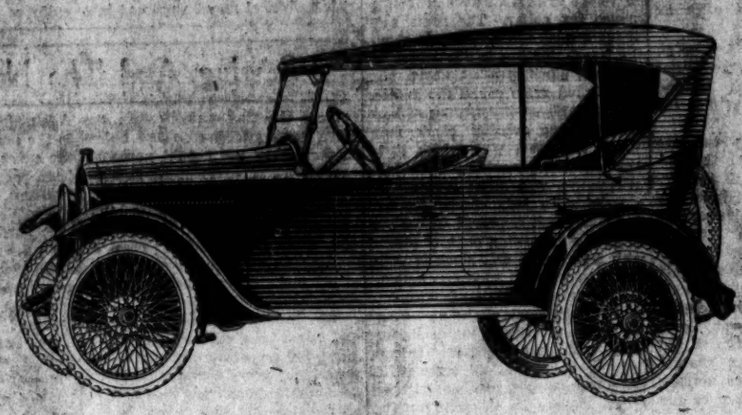
There are not many headlights that will really glare and blind a driver if he is driving properly at night. The secret of driving against bright headlights is to pay no attention to them. The proper way to drive at night along a highway when passing another machine is to keep your eyes fixed on the road directly to the right front of your machine and on the edge of the road at the right front.

One gets that glare by looking at the headlights of oncoming machines. Such a glare will practically blind one for some minutes after and is, therefore, very dangerous.

Hupmobile

One gets out of a motor car that which the makers have put into it. That is why Hupmobile owners will recommend the Hupmobile in higher term than the maker dare.

N.3



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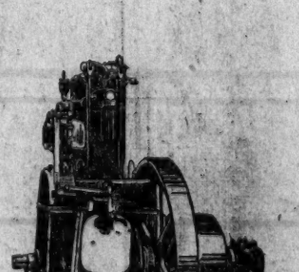

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Buick 6	5	„	(model 1921)	De Dion	„	(model 1920)
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Briscoe	5	„	(run 7,500 miles)	Liberty	„	(A. 1. condition)
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Citroen	5	„	(model 1921)	Nash	„	(used 3 months)
Crossley	5	„	(model 1921)	De Dion	„	(model 1921)
Delage	5	„	(run 6,500 miles)	ROADSTERS AND COUPES		
Delahaye	6	„	(slightly used)	Studebaker	Roadster	(Light six)
Angus Sanderson	5	„	(run 4,500 miles)	Hupmobile	„	(model 1921)
				Dodge	„	(model 1920)
				Citroen	Coupe	(model 1921)
				Buick	„	(model 1919

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Present Style Of Springs To Be Discarded; Better Riding Quality Is Aim

Springs are going to be different. All over the world wherever automobile springs are made, engineers are at work on the problem of making the automobile easier riding. Recently several very promising solutions have been announced. All of them are radically different from present designs. Nevertheless, their construction appears sound; they are neither freakish nor tricky. Tests of these new spring types bear out in a convincing way the hopes and claims of their inventors. And the names attached to some of these springs are sufficient guarantee of their merit.

Not only will the new springs iron out effectually the wrinkles and creases in highways and byways, but it is little less than astounding to note that the new designs have, almost without exception, eliminated the spring bolt. It seems as though spring designers had agreed that the spring bolt must go, and with it, of course, disappears the troublesome and mussy grease and oil cups. On the average car in use today there are eight spring bolts, requiring individual lubrication; eight points where wear occurs and rattles develop. What a boon it will be to the motorist when this nuisance is done away with; and most of the new designs give this highly desirable advantage.

SPRING BOLTS ELIMINATED

Perhaps the most promising of the new springs is the one invented by an American. At first glance this new product resembles a full elliptic spring and it really must be so classified, but further inspection shows that the usual spring bolts which hold the ends of ordinary springs of this type together are missing. Top and bottom halves of this spring are given reverse curves at their extremities, and thus each half resembles a bow. The ends of the two bows are clamped together so that as the spring is compressed the ends simply move out further, thus making spring bolts and shackles unnecessary.

This spring is remarkably easy riding because it accommodates itself automatically to the load. Every motorist knows that a car rides better when it is heavily loaded, and this is largely because the springs must be designed to carry a heavy load, and consequently they only work to perfection when bearing this weight. If the same car were equipped with weaker springs it would ride almost as well with only one passenger. But, alas, the weaker springs would quickly break when asked to carry several passengers.

PLIABILITY SOUGHT

The ideal spring, therefore, would be one which was strong when the load was large. This highly desirable end is obtained in this spring automatically. It operates on the with long leaves flexible enough to carry a single man comfortably, can be made stiff enough to carry a heavy load by shortening its effective length. In this spring the effective length automatically becomes less as the weight on it increases. A glance at the spring will prove the complete truth of this contention. When there is no weight on the spring the distance between the points where the bow bends contact is great, but as weight is put on and the spring is compressed, the bow ends come into contact for a greater distance and thus the effective length of the spring is reduced. The heavier the load, the smaller the length. Therefore this spring will give practically constant riding qualities where there is but one person in the car or a dozen. Its increasing stiffness makes it almost impossible to overload it to the breaking point, and this feature also renders it safe against severe bumps; the greater the jolt the stiffer the spring becomes.

ENGLISH TO FRONT

Easy riding qualities and freedom from lubrication troubles are obtained in a radically different way with a spring which is attracting much favorable attention in England. It consists of two long, thick leaves running the full length of the car, one pair of leaves for each side. The front ends of the springs are clamped to the front axle and the rear ends to the rear axle. These enormously long, simple leaves give a remarkably easy riding car. In tests, a car equipped with them was driven over manholes several inches above the road surface, over big stones, curbs ten inches high and various other obstructions, without jolting the passengers. At the same time these springs are remarkably easy riding on rough country roads. These springs will stand up in service which would quickly break springs of the ordinary type.

They are practically unbreakable, because strong, stiff, thick leaves are used, flexibility being obtained by the length of the members and not by smallness of cross section. The smooth-riding quality is partly due to the fact that a road shock felt by one wheel is absorbed by the whole spring.

Spring bolts are eliminated because the spring ends are bolted solidly to the axles and the spring is attached to the car frame at two points by mounting between two rubbers blocks set in a bracket.

PROMISE HELD

Another promising design hails from Australia, and is the most interesting feature of a new car, assembled largely from American units, brought out particularly for rough roads found on that continent. In fact, it is stated that the car may be driven across rough fields without much discomfort to the passengers and without any danger of spring breakage. There are three springs on each side of the car, extending the full length of the frame. The front end of the first spring is bolted to the front axle and the rear end of the rear axle. The other spring ends are shacked together. The effect of this peculiar construction is that when a wheel goes over a bump the shock is transmitted throughout the whole spring system. This holds true whether the wheel drops into a pot hole or strikes a large stone. The consequence is that this car may be driven at good speed on the worst roads or cross country without severe discomfort and without any fear of spring breakage, for the springs are unusually strong—much stronger than would be possible with the ordinary design.

This spring and the preceding type are also easy riding, because the bulk of the spring weight is not carried on the axles, and nearly everyone knows that the smaller the weight of axles, wheels and other parts which move up and down with them, the slower the car is to respond to road shocks. The latter has spring bolts which must be lubricated.

TASK DIFFICULT

It would be an easy matter to design a car which would ride smoothly on any rough surface if only the unsprung parts had no weight. If wheels, axles, tires and spring members which move up and down with the wheels had no weight, a car might be built to ride perfectly on any road. And, other things being equal, the lighter the unsprung parts are in proportion to the spring weight, the easier the car rides. Likewise, if the proportion of unsprung weight is large, the car does not ride so well. This fact partly explains why heavier cars ride better than light ones and fully loaded cars better than lightly loaded. The remainder of the explanation has already been given in discussing the first spring.

The ordinary cantilever has some advantage over the other well known spring types in that only a small part of it moves up and down with the axle. And recently two designs have appeared in which not only is the unsprung spring weight largely eliminated, but the axles are also, the springs supporting the wheels directly. In a new French automobile each of the four wheels is connected to a lever arm whose free end bears against a coil spring suitably housed in a closed cylinder. The natural tendency of the coil spring to oscillate unduly is damped out by the use of a piston at the end of the spring working in a cylinder full of glycerine. This glycerine dashpot takes the place of the friction between the leaves of the ordinary spring. In this car unsprung weight has been brought to the irreducible minimum.

Why unsprung weight should have such an important effect on the ease of riding is not hard to understand. When the wheel of a car hits a bump the wheels start upward, delivering an upward blow to the spring, which softens the force of the blow before passing it on to the car body. Plainly the greater the weight of these unsprung parts the more severe will be the blow delivered. Hence the riding quality of a car is almost directly proportional to the smallness of the unsprung weight.

In this French car the two front spring units are connected to a cross member of the frame, while the wheel spindle is mounted on the end of an arm which is pivoted at the end of the cross frame member. Immediately adjacent to this pivot point is a cylindrical chamber which has the coil spring at its upper end and the piston at its lower end. The piston bears against the spring and is connected to a short crank whose other end is attached to the wheel. If the wheel is pushed upward by a bump it compresses the spring. Rebound and oscillation are checked by the downward movement of the piston, which squeezes glycerine out through several small holes. The coil spring is of varying section so that it offers gradually increasing resistance. It is extremely sensitive to small road inequalities, yet it is stiff enough to withstand severe road shocks.

The rear springs are mounted in similar fashion. Here the interest centers around the bevel gear and differential housing which is bolted solidly to the rear frame cross member. Since the wheels must be free to move up and down while the bevel housing is stationary it is obvious that there are universals in the shafts running from this housing to the wheels.

An American car brought out more than a year ago also has no axles, double transverse springs being employed in their stead. The mounting of the differential unit is similar to that employed on the French car.

The use of ordinary half elliptic springs with the elimination of spring bolts and their lubrication troubles is to be seen on a new model shock-insulated bus, in which the end spring leaves fit into rubber blocks which are carried in suitable brackets. The fact that these rubber blocks are strong enough to stand the strain on a five-ton truck, is proof enough that the same construction might be adapted to passenger car practice.

Another ingenious method of eliminating the spring bolt is seen in the recent development of a fabric "shackle." At the rear, for example, the frame horn is hung from the end of the spring by plies of fabric about as thick and strong as the spring leaves themselves. The plies are anchored top and bottom in nickelplated sockets which also prevent undue play.

Buick Sets New Building Record

The Buick Motor Company built during the month of October a total of 17,666 automobiles.

In achieving this remarkable result, the Buick daily shipment figures of all time were several times broken. On October 12, 775 cars were shipped, 910 went on October 25, 973 on October 26 and 1,029 on October 30. All the foregoing records apply to the combined business of the Flint and Detroit plants.

While surpassing the production record of September, which was 16,842, a record month up to that time, the figure just achieved is best appreciable by comparison with the October records of previous years. In October, 1920, it was 13,121 and in October, 1921, it was 9,113.

A most significant feature of this record-smashing accomplishment of the month just past lies in the fact that the total October production of automobiles of all makes discloses a material decrease from September.

Another interesting feature lies in the fact that the shipments included thirty-three solid trainloads to individual consignees, which constitutes another Buick record.

President H. H. Bassett says that there is yet no appreciable lessening in the demand for Buick cars and that the November figures seem to be dependent solely upon shipping facilities and the weather. The latter may, of course, interfere with the volume of driveaways. October has been a wonderful month for this manner of delivery.

The record of October was greatly enhanced by the growing efficiency of the Detroit plant. This auxiliary factory, which was formerly the home of the Scripps-Booth, finishes and ships all but two models of the Buick closed car line. On the record day, October 30, when 1,029 Buick cars were started on their way to buyers, the Detroit plant is credited with 251 cars shipped or driven away.

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Durant's Much Talked Of "Star" On Pacific Coast

The Star car, the low-priced four-cylinder, 102-inch wheelbase car built by W. C. Durant, the car that has been one of the most absorbing topics of conversation in motordom since the first announcement about it last spring, has finally reached Seattle.

W. S. Dulmage, Durant distributor, who started negotiating for the Star franchise as soon as Durant announced his plans, displayed it for the first time Thursday noon. And the persons who crowded his showroom from Thursday morning until yesterday evening surpassed even the record crowd brought out by the introduction of the Durant Four last winter.

The big salesroom at Tenth and East Pike was literally jammed the first day and first evening and Friday and Saturday proved just as great. The verdict of the hundreds who saw the car was that it seemed to be a splendid value. It was freely stated that W. C. Durant, the "Miracle Man" of the automobile industry, had produced something that is destined to prove one of the big factors in the automobile industry.

APPEARANCE IS IMPRESSIVE

In appearance and in mechanical features the little car is most impressive. The touring car, the model Dulmage received, has a well-proportioned streamline body with rounded radiator and cowl level with the hood. A one-man, clear-vision top, tilted windshield and crown fenders further complete the pleasing effect of the car's appearance.

There is ample room for five passengers, with a surprising amount of leg room in both front and rear compartment. The seats are low and deep with backs tilted at a comfortable angle.

Spark control and auxiliary gas lever are located on the instrument board with ammeter and oil gauge, ignition and lighting switches. The steering wheel is sixteen inches, set at a convenient angle with horn button on top.

The windshield is adjustable both top and bottom and has snug weather extensions. The gasoline tank is on the rear, the Star using vacuum feed.

The Star's performance is quite remarkable. It has a surprising pickup and the engine sounds very efficient and "sweet." The four-cylinder Continental Red Seal motor seems to possess power sufficient to answer any demands that may be made upon it. The car holds the road well and its ample springs and well-cushioned seats result in a very comfortable riding car.

DESIGN IS STANDARD

The Star chassis is simple, sturdy looking, clean and apparently designed in a manner to enable it to endure a great deal of hard usage. The design is standard, the standard gear shift is used. The clutch and service pedals are operated independently of each other. The Durant Tubular Backbone, one of the features of the Durant car, is used to make the frame sturdy and firm. In addition to the tubular backbone there are six cross-members in the frame.

Following are the specifications:

Motor—Four-cylinder, L-head type, detachable head; bore, 3⅛ inch; stroke, 4¼ inch; 130.4 cubic inches.

Cylinders—Cast en bloc with upper half of crank case.

Valves—1½ inch; 5-16 inch lift.

Piston and connecting rod assembly—Piston and connecting rod assembly can be removed from either top or bottom of case.

Crank shaft bearings—Front 1⅞ inch diameter by 7⅛ inch; center, 1⅞ inch by 1 11-16 inch; rear, 1½ inch by 3 inch.

Camshaft bearings—Front, 1¾ inch by 1⅜ inch; center 1¾ inch by 1 inch; rear, 1½ inch by 1 5-16 inch.

Cooling—Fedders radiator, honey-comb type; 16-inch fan; four blades; water pump; water capacity, eight quarts.

Front axle—Timken; standard drop forge "I" beam section, with Elliott type steering mechanism. Wheels are adjustably mounted on Timken bearings.

Rear axle—Timken; three-quarter floating, simple design. Timken bearings used throughout.

Brakes—External contracting; internal expanding, ten-inch brake drums. Easy and accessible adjustment is provided.

Springs—Front, 34 inches long; rear, 48 inches long.

Tires—30 by 3½ inches all around; Fisk Premier.

Oiling system—The oiling system is the force feed type. The oil gear pump is driven directly from the rear of the camshaft and feeds through the camshift to all camshaft bearings and to holes drilled in the case to the main crank shaft bearings, to the camshaft arms, to connecting rods and bearings.

Carburetor—Tillotson, one-inch exhaust and intake manifold mounted to left side of engine to which carburetor is attached.

Starting, lighting, ignition—Autolite generator, starting motor, igniter and coil. Unaffected by weather conditions.

Clutch—Single plate, dry type; inclosed in flywheel; easily removable without disturbing engine or transmission.

Transmission—Standard, selective, sliding gear type, three speeds forward and reverse. The design conforms in all respects to standard practice.

Drive—Left-hand drive, center control; accelerator pedal mounted on toe board. Spark and throttle mounted within easy reach of driver and easily operated. Design is simple. Ignition and lighting switch mounted in instrument board.

Steering gear—Warner, semi-irreversible, worm and gear type. Ball thrust bearings are used, with suitable adjustment for wear. Sixteen-inch steering wheel. Horn button on wheel.

Gasoline supply—Capacity of tank 11½ gallons; placed at rear. Stewart vacuum feed is provided. Fire hazard reduced to the minimum.

Wheelbase—One hundred and two inches.

Body types—Touring car, sedan, coupe, roadster, station wagon, and commercial types.

Here's Some Tips For Car Owners

Here's a few tricks of the trade for the car owner whose pockets are not bulging with money. Some "inside facts" bearing on overhauling that old bus.

Suggestions of how to start in follow:

1—GASOLINE

Is tank full?
Are pipes clean?
Is carburetor clean?
If carburetor needs adjusting do it; otherwise leave it alone.
Does manifold leak?

2—COMPRESSION

To test: Open all petcocks except on cylinder to be tested.

Crank engine, noticing how strong compression is on each cylinder in turn.

You must turn the crank over twice for each cylinder.

3—IGNITION

A—Test for sparks by taking wire off any plug; hold wire about one-eighth of an inch from plug; crank engine with switch on. Spark should jump to plug. Make sure about switch being on for test.

B—Are batteries run down? Does vibrator (if any) buzz? Is timer clean? Does timer motor make good contact?

C—Are any wires loose, burnt, wet, broken or short-circuited? Are spark plugs clean and points one-fiftieth of an inch apart?

D—Does magneto armature revolve? Is safety spark gap clean? Are interrupter points clean and adjusted right? Do all brushes make good contact? Is distributor clean? Is distributor motor loose, broken or making poor contact?

E—Check all magneto wires as per "C."

Note—Loose wires and terminals, neglected batteries and dirty gasoline cause much trouble. The above covers everything needed to start a gasoline engine; to keep it running, cooling, lubrication and a free exhaust are necessary.

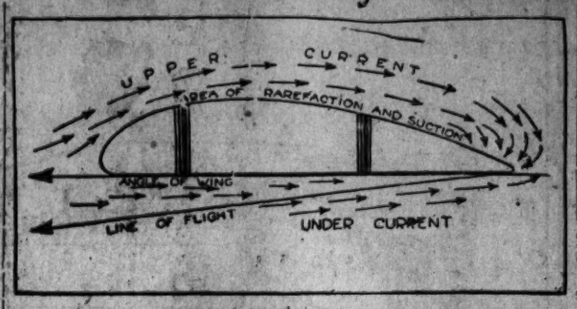
Having got the car in good running order, the next step is to keep it in that condition, and if the following eighteen rules are observed the repair bills will be small:

1. Storage battery inspected every two weeks.
2. Grease cups every 1,000 miles.
3. Springs oiled every week.
4 Oil and gasoline connections inspected every week.
5. Crankcase drained and washed out with kerosene every 500 miles.
6. Universal joints packed with grease every 1,000 miles.
7. Differential and transmission packed with grease or oil every 1,000 miles.
8. Spark plugs cleaned every 1,000 miles.
9. Carbon removed from cylinders twice a year.
10. Valves ground every 5,000 miles.
11. New piston rings every 18 months.
12. See the wheels are in line once a month.
13. See that the water is circulating every time the car is started.
14. Bearings on wheels inspected once a month.
15. Gasoline pipe and carburetor thoroughly cleaned every month.
16. Self-starter inspected every month.
17. Steering wheel and steering knuckles inspected once a month.

Cough In Carburetor Can Be Eliminated

Coughing in the carburetor, followed by sharp explosions in the muffler, indicates a wrong adjustment of the auxiliary air valve. On the other hand, coughing, followed by a choking down and stopping of the motor, indicates that there is water in the gasoline.

Friction Is Greatest Of Auto's Many Enemies



Whenever two things rub together, they will, due to the friction between the surfaces, wear and overheat. If you will rub the palms of your hands together vigorously for a moment or two, you will find that they will become quite hot. In the same way, when a dry piston is rubbed back and forth in the cylinder, or when a crank pin is rubbed in a rotary way in its bearing, it will become hot. As it becomes hot, it will expand, and, expanding, will soon bind.

If a little oil, soap or even water be put on the hands before rubbing, you will find that the palms will not become hot. When we put some material, as an oil, grease, soap or water, as above, between two surfaces to prevent their heating or wearing, we say we have lubricated them and that the material used is a lubricant.

Two theories are advanced to explain the action of the lubricant.

One of these theories assumes that when the lubricant is between the surfaces it breaks up into many little balls and rollers and that the surfaces thus are rolled on one aonther.

SURFACE ROUGH

The other theory is based upon the fact that if even the smoothest appearing surface is examined under a microscope, the surface will appear rough and be made up of minute particles. When two such surfaces are placed together, the protruding particles of the one will set into the holes of the other The greater the pressure between the surfaces, the deeper will the particles go. If the surfaces are now moved on one another, these protruding particles will be broken off, and, as they break off, heat will be generated, and of course the surfaces will wear.

When an oil or other lubricant is placed between the surfaces, it is assumed that the lubricant fills up these minute holes and all prevents the protruding particles from getting into them and thus being broken off.

LUBRICANT DISAPPEARS

In time the lubricant will be decomposed and disappear, and unless replaced the surfaces will not be lubricated. In a machine the lubricant cannot be placed between the surfaces by separating them, and so must be spread between them by their own movement. For this reason there always is a hole in one of the parts through which the lubricant can enter. In order for the lubricant to be drawn in between the surfaces from the hole, it must have the property of sticking or adhering to the moving surface and to itself or it will simply remain in the hole.

This property of adhering to other material and to itself is called viscosity. Good oil has this property to a large extent, while water has practically none of it. If you will insert a piece of steel in some oil you will find on taking it out that it is covered quite thickly with the oil, while if the steel is put into water, when taken out it will have but a very few drops of water on it. For this reason water is not good as a lubricant, while oil or grease is good.

BEARINGS RUINED

If the surfaces are pressed together under a great pressure, even the most viscos oil will not get between the surfaces from the hole. For this reason the oil hole must always be placed at the point of least pressure. Once the oil gets between the surfaces, because of its roller action, it will quickly spread between the surfaces which are under high pressure. Have you ever noticed how the axles of a locomotive or railway car are lubricated from the bottom? The weight of the locomotive is borne on the top of the axle, and it is a matter of locomotive design history that all attempts to lubricate from the top have failed. It is for this same reason that when an automobile mechanic tightens his bearings too much they will soon burn out.

The illustration shows the crankshaft of an engine, with the main bearings and connecting rod bearings. As the pressure from the pistons is downward, the top half of the connecting rod bearing will be subjected to the pressure, while there will be but little pressure on the bottom half. Thus, here the oil will have to enter at the bottom of the bearing. This is accomplished by having the scoop A splash through the oil, the oil running up it and into the hole, the same as water will run up your arm when the hand is quickly run through it.

As the crank-shaft is pressed down on the bottom half of the main bearings, in these the oil is made to enter on top, there being the least pressure here.

Keep Close Eye On Your Battery

"Now is the time to get your battery ready for winter," is the slogan of Seattle battery dealers who are making an effort to stimulate business preparatory to the coming of the cold season.

"The average car owner never knows he has a battery in his car until some especially cold morning when it won't turn over," said one of the leading battery dealers, "and it is largely to forestall any trouble for him that we are urging the car owner to have his battery gone over now.

"Special facilities and equipment in the majority of the battery stations in this section enable them to give prompt and satisfactory service, and the car owner who looks after this item now will probably save money later on."

Grease Bad As Timer Lubricant

Grease never should be used for commutator or timer lubrication. Cylinder oil is the proper lubricant for these parts and should be used only sparingly. This is applied to all commutators or ignition distributors. When grease is used here it frequently serves to prevent the commutator arm from making contact.

You Can Now Buy Them at Lower Prices

Goodyear Cord Tires are today giving more than twice the mileage of ten years ago, according to veteran users.

Yet present Goodyear prices are far below those of 1910.

Quality was never so high prices never so attractive.

It is only natural therefore that more and more car owners are insisting upon Goodyear Cord Tires.

The long life and low cost of Goodyear Cord Tires are something for motorists to consider. They add considerably to the economy of operation every owner desires.

GOODYEAR CORD TYRES

HUDFORD MOTORS, 602/3 THIBET ROAD, 25 RUE CONTY.

H. S. HONIGSBERG AND CO., INC. 40 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1922

CLUB ELEVENS WIN AND LOSE; SCHOOL UNDER

Recs Defeat Customs, 7-0; St. Xaviers On Long End Of 5-0 Game

GOALS ARE FREQUENT

Four Games See 18 Tallies Made; Hanbury School Up In Second League

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

SKOTTOWE CUP
First Round
S.F.C. "A" 1, Engineers 1.
Recs 7, Customs 0.
Pallee 2, Public School 0.
St. Xavier's 5, S.F.C. "B" 0.
Second League
Hanbury School 5, Recs 4.

BY "WHISTLE"

Eighteen goals in four games for the Skottowe Cup is a pretty good allowance, but this was the total of points notched in the first round yesterday. The teams were very uneven; the Recs, though they were handicapped by the absence of several men, proved altogether too strong for the Customs and the same may be said of St. Xavier's reconstituted team, which gained a decisive win over the Club "B." The other four teams were more evenly matched and some good football was seen.

S. F. C. vs. ENGINEERS

On the general play, this was a rather ragged game but the final score fairly indicated the balance of the two sides. The Engineers started with ten men and the wind behind and were first to press, Wilson and Falconer putting in some good work, but nothing definite came of it.

The Club went away, and Leslie worked through on the left; he finished weakly, however, by passing behind his forwards. Good midfield play restored the Engineers' pressure but though Wilson was utilising every chance with long shots, he never really got the range.

CLUB'S LUCKY ONE

The Club were first to score. Dailey got away and beating Norris, put a low one across goal, to which Hebron ran out; he fumbled it however, and Goldman following up just reached it sufficiently to put a dow one over the line before Oliveros could catch it.

The Engineers came away and Falconer put in a beauty low to the left, only to see it pass just outside the upright.

ENGINEERS EQUALISE

Renewed pressure was successful however, and Wilson shooting from near in caught Brown en route, and the ball was deflected out of McLean's reach. With an equal score the Engineers kept pressing, but good midfield play finished poorly and several promising chances were wasted.

The Club were making spasmodic rushes and Goldman was keeping the defence on the jump, and after several attempts Dailey put in one from the right which Hebron saved, but Leslie got it before it was clear and put in a stinger which hit the bar and glanced down into the net, putting the Club one up, which lead they held till half time.

With the wind behind, the Club opened strongly in the second half and most of the game was round the Engineers' goal; in fact it was only the grand defence of Crawford and Knight which prevented a much heavier score.

Occasional rushes by the Engineers, mostly by Wilson and Falconer, were often dangerous and when McLean slipped in covering a hard one from Wilson, a goal looked certain, but Huggett hurried too much and put wide, and Wilson had hard luck when a long screw of his went just past the corner by inches.

The Club were missing chances too. Phillips with an open goal screwed across and Dailey wasted one or two chances by waiting. One fine effort between Nash and Goldman, ending in a hard shot from the latter gave Hebron a chance to bring off a fine save.

GOLDMAN GETS THROUGH

The Club's third goal fell to Goldman. Taking from De Mann just over the half line he went away and racing neck and neck with Crawford just slipped away at the finish sufficiently to score. This settled the issue and though the Club could not increase their lead, they had the rest of the play. Leslie was putting in some wonderful angle shots from the left and Hebron had his work cut out to handle them. Nash and Goldman were working up time and again but Hebron kept his end up.

Wilson was going strong right up to the whistle, however, and

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

Christmas comes but once a year,
And when it does it brings good cheer.

Let me wish all of my readers the old, old wish: "A happy Christmas, a very happy Christmas, and God bless us everyone."

And now that I have already quoted Tiny Tim's wish, let me also convey to you the message of the great Charles Dickens, who did so much to make Christmastide a time of sympathy and happiness.

You will remember old Scrooge, in the Christmas Carol. To him Christmas was nothing. It became to him later a season of "peace on earth, good will towards men." His nephew called upon him with the good wishes on his lips. And now I quote:

Scrooge:

Merry Christmas! Out upon merry Christmas! What's Christmas time to you but a time for paying bills without money; a time for finding yourself a year older; but not an hour richer; a time for balancing your books and having every item in 'em through a round dozen of months presented dead against you. If I could work my will, every idiot who goes about with "Merry Christmas" on his lips should be boiled with his own pudding, and buried with a stake of holly through his heart.

Nephew:

There are many things from which I might have derived good, by which I have not profitted, I dare say. Christmas among the rest. But I am sure that I have always thought about Christmas time, when it has come roundapart from the veneration due to its sacred name and origin, if anything belonging to it can be apart from that as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time; the only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up-hearts freely, and to think of people below them as if they really were fellow-passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys. And therefore, Uncle, though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe that it has done me good, and will do me good; and I say, God bless it! . . .

THE PIRATES

The Musical Section of the B.W.A. and Mr Dexter are to be very heartily congratulated upon the success of the concert version of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance." I had the pleasure of listening to it at the Country Club. The place was crowded, and every minute of two hours was a delight. I think it was Mr. Zalsman who remarked that Mr. Dexter was lucky to have got fifteen people of such ability to give their talents and time to the rehearsals. I fancy I can hear the fifteen also congratulating themselves upon having so faithful an exponent of Gilbert and Sullivan as their conductor, Mr. Dexter. There is little doubt about the verdict. One and all pronounced the evening an unqualified success. Let us hope that the B.W.A., with its many activities, will carry on the good work of giving us charming music in really charming manner.

There were many good things about which I could enthuse, but the work of Mr. G. F. Dumbarton, as "Frederick," simply wrapped me up and took me off the counter I remembered hearing this vocalist some two or three years ago. I was astonished at the wonderful improvement in his voice. It has developed to an extraordinary extent in strength, in tone and in beauty. Every note gave sincere pleasure with its fullness and sweetness. Mr. Dumbarton brought to his rendering a happy personality and presence, and his enunciation was all that could be desired. I have no hesitation in saying that his "Frederick" was as good as anything that I have heard or seen anywhere.

Another thing that struck me about the performance, with the exception of but one signer, every word could be heard in any part of the hall. Here is an object lesson to many of our ocalists.

If time and space allowed I would like to tell you all the good points of all those good people, but I cannot, and so I limit myself to paying tribute to Mrs. McMeekin's rendering of "Poor Wandering One;" to the charming duet twixt Mrs. Isherwood and Mr. Dumbarton—and to Mr. Herbert Langley for his fine Sergeant of Police on short notice and as a substitute. He'd be a credit to the Specials.

THE CONJURER CARTER

"I like to produce for the first time all my new illusions to a children's audience. If I can get over with them the adults don't worry me. I know I'm alright. And let me tell you why. It is the kiddie who looks at my tricks, and looks for its working on the surface. He isn't worried about whether I am producing a lion by means of invisible wires; he doesn't bother about whether Miss Maxwell does her thought reading by the aid of Marconi's wireless; it matters little to him whether that poor unfortunate woman is split apart every night and put together again by the new discoveries in surgery. He looks at the trick. He sees it as it is presented. He is not engaged with thoughts that make him discover a magic floorcloth, or a trap door or even a listening in set. The child is on the surface all the time. Mister Domino, all my illusions are just there; all my tricks are there too. It is the kiddie who will see through them first. If I present, and I note that suddenly a group of little heads get together and explain just how it is done, I know I must do a little more work on my performance. Yes sir, it is out of the mouths of babes and sucklings that I can be given away."

It was my pleasure a couple of afternoons ago to meet The Great Carter. We talked. I wanted to interview him. But he found out exactly who I was before I had been able to offer him a cigarette, or to tempt him to violate the Volstead Law.

I give the above quotation from a long but all too short chat with the illusionist. He was very much in earnest. He doesn't pretend for a moment that anything he does smacks of the supernatural. In fact he will have nothing to do with that branch of modern science that

(Continued on Page 3)

C.G. Hoh, With 49, Is High At S.R.A. Monthly Shoot; Mottu At Top Of Class "B"

The second Shanghai Rifle Association competition for the month of December was fired off on Friday morning. There were 33 members of the S. R. A. competing out of which Mr. C. G. Hoh of A1 Class registered a fine score of 49 out of a possible 50, thereby winning his first leg on Cup and also a spoon. There was no competition in the A Class as only two competitors took part. Mr. A. L. Mottu topped in Class B with a good score of 47. Mr. A. W. Slater and Mr K. T. Doo of C and D Class also won spoons and registered first leg in their respective Class.

Winners of spoons in this month's shoot are kindly requested to call for same to the Secretary at his office, Russo Asiatic Bank, not later than Dec. 30. The following are the results of the shoot:

A1 Class.	
C. G. Hoh	49(a)
W. T. Rose	48
R. I. Ito	48
A. M. Collaco	48
T. S. Parry	47
D. W. Kap	47
C. M. Sequeira	46
Y. C. Waung	46
F. E. Hodges	43
A Class.	
H. J. Cordner	40
B. S. Jenkins	40
(No Competition)	
B Class.	
A. L. Mottu	47(b)
G. Archer	44
M. Tsukasaki	43
H. J. Mendo	40
C Class.	
A. W. Slater	43(a)
C. S. Kemp	41
K. Nakashima	40
F. E. Hall	36
N. S. Li	36
R. W. Burton	35
D Class.	
K. T. Doo	43(a)
H. Ongetto	42
Z. S. Hoo	40
C. H. Liu	39
V. L. Chen	37
R. Joseph	36
H. Collaco	32
Y. Ban	32
T. Fujii	32
L. K. Chu	32
S. Ueyki	29

(a) Winner of Spoon and 1st Leg on Cup.
(b) Winner of Spoon and 3rd Leg on Cup.

Reneman First Harrier In Boxing Day Race Attracts Many Cross Country Men

The Harriers had a capital turnout for their trial run yesterday. All the club's best men were in togs and a promising lot of juniors puzzled the handicappers who were getting dope for the Boxing Day race, which should be a cross-country classic.

Reneman led the fast men yesterday and on reaching the ploughed country, the fast and slow packs were well bunched. Here Reneman cut loose, closely followed by Rose, Mears, Staley and Cunningham but they failed to overtake the local quarter-mile champion, who arrived home first.

Spencer, a newcomer, was second with Staley third. Staley did some smart running two seasons ago. Cunningham was fourth.

C. Chow, who impresses each time, came up with a dash at the finish and made fifth place.

1—C. C. Reneman
2—W. H. Spencer
3—K. E. Staley
4—H. W. Cunningham
5—C. Z. Chow
6—G. L. Mears
7—G. Rose
8—H. Howard
9—J. A. Lawrence

Tom McKenna, the veteran who has done so much for the cross-country game here, coached the juniors.

The race on Boxing Day starts from the American School at 11 o'clock in the morning in order that cross-country fans may attend the Charity Cup football match at the Race Course. The Boxing Day race will be held, wet or fine.

In connection with the handicap for the Christmas Cup, a ladies prize list has been announced. There will be three prizes for the ladies' drawing.

The list follows:

G. Rose, Mrs. Robarts; J. L. Mears, Mrs Rocha; H. W. Cunningham, Miss Jones; S. A. Schulz, Miss V. Staley; J. A. Lawrence, Mrs. L. F. Lopes; T. McKenna, Mrs. Spencer; H. Wilson, Mrs. Alves; V. Cooke, Mrs. E. Lewis; C. Z. Chow, Mrs. McKenna; W. H. Spence, Mrs. P. S. Hyndman; H. Howard, Miss Rocha; M. Seredkin; Miss G. Silva; E. Lewis, Miss A. Rebeiro; H. Atkinson, Mrs. G. Henderson; K. Staley, Miss E. Irliar; G. A. Drairseldt, Miss D. Chandler; A. J. Maitland, Mrs. S. Hewkin; G. A. Johannson, Mrs. Dissmeyer; C. Goodkind, Mrs. T. Wade; C. Seimsen, Mrs. Simoes.

A. Ezra, Mrs. C. Carrea; B. Nar, Mrs. T. Baptista; V. Togolevitch, Miss H. Reeves; M. Nissim, Miss Short; I. Jonah, Miss O. Jenssen; C. C. Reneman, Miss Roberts; H. R. Doering, Mrs. Seth; F. S. Bridges, Mrs. R. Joseph; H. Pierce, Miss J. Arthur; R. Hager, Miss S. Howard; C. Short, Mrs. C. Diniz; H. Favacho, Mrs. C. A. Sullivan; J. O. Van Hook, Mrs. J. D. Campbell; J. Ellis, Miss W. Hyndman; A. Bolton, Miss Danson; R. L. Newman, Mrs. G. Lubeck; E. C. Hawley, Miss F. Trevor-Smith; H. Pringle, Miss J. Strike; F. Watson, Mrs. Komarousky.

Drastic Changes Are Made In Billiard Tourney Rules

London, Nov. 5.—Events which have occurred in the course of the past few days have made billiards history, but whether the changes which have been introduced concerning the conduct of the championship are good or otherwise remains to be seen.

Personally, I am strongly of the opinion that the concessions made by the council of the B. A. and B. C. C. are all for the good of the game generally, although it remains to be seen whether the players themselves will be able to control affairs with equal, or greater, satisfaction.

For many years the control of the championship has been in the hands of the governing body, and the past two seasons have proved to the modern generation that a change of some sort was desirable and inevitable.

The position of the professional billiards layer is a curious one, and quite unlike that of any other type of sporting entertainer. The fact that the player has adopted the game as a profession is a clear indication that his main desire is to make as big a financial success as possible.

Thus, when he sees the possibility in this direction restricted by a peculiar set of conditions, he not unnaturally looks round in an endeavour to discover some means to eliminate these restrictions.

One of the chief causes of complaint has been the very limited accommodation obtainable in the halls in which the championship has been played for many seasons. For the professional player to be brought to realise that hundreds of people are unable to witness the various matches because of the limited accommodation must be very irksome, while the public, too, must have shared to some extent in this natural disappointment. Having realised this the governing body have given way to the extent that they have handed over practically all the arrangements for the championship to the players themselves.

What is considered to be a more suitable venue has been secured, and the semi-finals and final of the competition will be played at the New Tivoli Palace in the Strand, which, it is understood, will accommodate many more people than other buildings have been able to cope with.

That this arrangement is fairer to the players, and to the public as well, there can be little, or no, doubt, and inasmuch as it seems to have given great satisfaction to the players themselves, it can be regarded in no other light than being eminently satisfactory. Furthermore, the decision to leave the playing arrangements of the preliminary games, if any, to the players will enable them to play off their heats in whatever part of the country they may consider most suitable, and it is not at all unlikey that some provincial town will be chosen for at least one match.

That such a departure will be good for the game almost goes without saying. A very great deal of interest is always taken in the championship, and as this season's competition promises to be the best there has been for years, it would be particularly satisfactory to see that interest rewarded by something a little more tangible than mere reports of the game.

The arrangement to make all of the games 16,000 up is regarded as inevitable. For long it has been contended, and not without much reason, that a game of 8,000 up between the leading professional players does not provide a fair test.

The slightest indisposition on the part of either or a little misfortune in the early part of the game might easily result, in one or the other falling so far behind in the early stages of the game as to render his chance of success practically hopeless.

Given a reasonable amount of time in which to recover the test becomes a much fairer one, and it certainly leaves less room for doubt concerning the relative merits of the rival players.

ST. JOHN'S LOSES TO FUHTAN, 1-0, IN BITTER GAME

In a fast and exciting game, the Fuhtan University football team defeated St. John's at Jessfield yesterday afternoon by a score of 1-0. Both teams played fast and clean football, and each failed to score before the interval, although there were times when it looked dangerous.

Fuhtan started off right after the resets, and after five minutes of good combination work, they succeeded in netting the lone goal.

Fuhtan only has to win from Soochow University next Saturday to qualify to meet the Nanyang team for the Intercollegiate championship title. Neither Nanyang nor Fuhtan has lost a game in the series.

SOOCHOW MIDDLE SCHOOL NUMBER 1 IS TITLE WINNER

The final game of the Soochow inter-middle school football championship series was played between Soochow University Middle School Number One and Yates academy. The score was 5-4 in favor of U. S. Middle School. This game gave the championship to Soochow University Middle School Number One.

King's Cup And Captain Barnard

King's Cup (Insert) Capt. Barnard

THE King's Cup, awarded to the flier making the fastest time in a flight around England, was won by Captain Barnard, flying a De Haviland 4, owned by Sir Samuel Instone.

Big Leaguers Beat Filipinos In Big Game At Manila, 4-3

(Special To The China Press)

Manila, December 23.—Herb Hunter's Big League baseball team, with "Bullet Joe" Rush on the mound, defeated the Meralco nine this afternoon at Nozaleda Park by a score of 4-3 in a rattling game.

Opposed by the best baseball outfit the Philippine Islands could produce, the major leaguers from America were given a sterling battle, the Filipinos leading until the eighth inning.

Three thousand people jammed the stands and made ground rules necessary as the overflow from the bleachers in center saw the Filipinos and Americans battle from behind ropes in the outfield.

After the game, the American stars said that the game was the best that they had played in the Orient and the Filipinos showed far more classy ball than they had anticipated.

The American Baseball Mission, including the ladies in the party, were guests of Governor-General and Mrs. Leonard Wood at a tea held yesterday afternoon at the Governor's residence, Malacanan Palace.

The American baseball party sails for Hongkong on the Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Korea Maru on Monday, although it was anticipated that they would catch the Korea in Hongkong.

The Meralco team is composed of employes of the Manila Electric Railway and Light Company and is the strongest Filipino nine in Manila.

Army To Help Philippines Mould All-Around Team For Far East Olympics

BY LT. B. M. McFADYEN

The Army has, in the past few years, gathered into its folds one of the best athletic teams in existence in the Far East today. Without a doubt, if the necessity should arise, the Army could represent the Philippine Islands in the Far East Olympics this coming year and stand an excellent chance of winning.

In the high jump there is Ico, present record holder for the Islands, and Paseos, who recently beat him in a post meet at Fort McKinley, two men, who have participated in Olympic games before, and one who holds the record.

The broad jump would bring out Ico, Machan, Lactaoen, and others who can do over twenty-two feet. And in the javelin, Ico, Bulanon, and others are beyond contest.

Birtulpo, the ball player from Corregidore, can hurl the discus more than one hundred and twenty-five feet, and puts the shot in championship style, as does Paseos, of McKinley.

The mile run would be easy for Marcelino, of McKinley, who can run it under five minutes every day in the week, and then turn around and run a fast eight-eighty. Robles and Padilla would round out the event.

The 440 would be filled with Pasaporte, Lopez and Padilla, three men who can make record time, while Pasaporte and Lopez can better it. The same three could at a pinch dash the 220, but it is not necessary, as there are many more just as good.

Miguel, Sangco, Pasaporte, and Nepomuceno, the new ten second man from the Bicol meet, furnish some of the best 100 yard talent in the Islands. All of them are old experienced runners.

In the pole vault the Army has Lactaoen, who is considered one of the best men in the country, and who will go well over twelve feet this year. Tagavilla, of McKinley, will clear the bar close to twelve feet, also.

The low hurdles will be taken care of by De Guzman, Escamos and Machan, with others in reserve, and Casabuena, Ilustre and Cabading could hold down the high sticks.

The last Carnival meet brought Taduran, Lactaoen and Fernandez together in the decathlon, and they finished Fernandez, Lactaoen, and Taduran. While Fernandez is no longer in the service, Lactaoen has beaten him in the decathlon and can do it again.

Lactaoen and Machan will pile up points in the pentathlon as well.

In the relays, the army has a better chance than in anything else, as they can put a team out, any man of which can equal the record for the distance he is to run.

Now in the swimming, Abreo, Mamerto, Bulosan, Manansala, and Sergeant Enga, from Zamboanga can make any of them step in any free style up to the 440. Tolentino has a record in the back stroke up his sleeve, while Ygnacia can lower the breast stroke time. Saavedra is one of the best and most graceful fancy divers around Manila, and would not have so very much trouble with that event.

It must be borne in mind that all of these men have, either in competition in open meets, or in the Philippine Department Military meet, which is of the same calibre, demonstrated their worth, and they can do what is claimed for them, and some of them can do more.

So with this aid from the army, the Philippines will not have so very much difficulty in getting a good Olympic team together. The main trouble will come in actually picking the team from so many good men.

JOHNSTONE IS AGAIN FIRST HOME IN HUNT

Botelho Lands Another Second, With Pollock Third; Liou Fourth

ALL OUT FOR XMAS

Boys Must Gather In Full Regalia Monday; Doctors At Kiangwan Tuesday

BY JOHNNY WALKER

Her name is Jean and she dwells in a house on Bubbling Well Road where "debeloes" haunt the garage. Jean had been sick and had spent a deal of her convalescence in working up a story for the Children's Competition in THE CHINA PRESS and had produced a really charming figment of a twelve year old's fancy. It was a story that held The Scribe enchanted till he came to a description of a storm, then he became enraptured, for was it not written, "the wind howled and the rain came down like———" At that point Jean, at a loss for a simile, had left a blank space. Only one word in this world's vocabulary could adequately fill that blank, it is such a little word but conveys a world of meaning. Glancing across at the Mother of Jean this Scribe saw by telepathy that she had filled the blank instantaneously and correctly.

Little Jean, had you sent in that story, as you were pressed to do, with the missing word still a blank, you surely had got the first prize.

And that's what all devout hunting men are praying for at present "rain to come down like ———." There has ever been a suggestion that part of the Club's surplus funds be invested in joss sticks and paper sycee. Dust, dust, sighed the Scribe as he coughed himself awake on Friday dawn, dust in one's eyes, dust in one's lungs, dust everywhere except gold dust in one's pockets and so out and on to an unwilling pony, to one of the most glorious mornings heart of man could desire. White hoar frost had mantled the earth and trees with silver and when Old Sol rose a blood red ball over the horizon, the country became tinged with gold.

A morning to make your heart sing, glorious fresh keen air, not too cold, a good pony and a good road beneath you, oh ye lie-a-beds, lie on, for ye know not what ye miss. And that good road, the Great Western Road Extension, starts off at Tunsin Line and swings on to the old Fah Wah Line. Thank you a thousand times Mr. Harpur. He is an old hunting man, who whilst he can, does what he can for the King of Sports.

One nasty person has still a line of stakes on the road nearby a pathetic row of babies' coffins. Let us hope these soon go. There are lots of other and adult coffins scattered around but these make rather good jumps! Friday morn was The Scribe's first venture up this new road but now it is going to be an institution while it lasts, which will not be long. Alas!

THE POOR MASTER

And so from Friday morn till Friday Eve, The Scribe was carried through the whirl and worry of the day's work by the thought that come five of the clock he would be sitting by the side of The Master (may he drop with fatness) surrounding tea and toast at the Race Club.

And it came to pass that The Master's Weekly Tea open to All Comers Between the Hours of Five p.m. and Six p.m. was attended by a large and hungry concourse of Young Men and it was plain to all Observers that The Master, through signing chits, was getting writer's cramp.

And towards the close of the Sixth hour, Scribe saw one, dear old Massey, approaching. And his Face was like unto the Face of a Small Investor stalking Duggie to buy one Samagaga. And he stalked The Master with cunning and leered upon him. And The Master most graciously said unto him "Wilt thou tea?" And, dear old Massey, again leered "Aye, that I will and right willingly too and I will take it cold with a little aqua added thereto." And The Master was taken aback and again signed. And Massey quaffed usquebah with much smacking of lips. And The Scribe lifted up his voice and neighed and departed thence much comforted.

EIGHTY WERE OUT

And so to The Start on Saturday at Miss Johnstone's Line near the junction of Hungjao and Rubicon Roads, where those so minded spend much time hitting pills into small holes and discuss bogies,

bunkers and bisques, which is foreign to the understanding of the common or garden hunting man.

Considering that the Xmas Hunt comes off tomorrow there was a surprisingly large muster of ponies at the Start, some eighty ah told. Questions were asked about the Foxes, both of whom are c/t pinks but neither had ever laid a hunt alone before. Later, the verdict was a long hunt, but a good hunt, with honest jumps aplenty big enough for the average rider, yet not too big.

At three of the clock hounds started ranging as is their wont. The Master (may he live ten thousand years) had them whipped in, and with an admirable regard for his own skin placed himself in a strategical position to get away first and let the others eat his dust. This he accomplished successfully, though not for long, for being a person of stout habit, albeit graceful, he was passed before the first jump, which was just nothing, yet by the roars of delight from the crowd, it was quite apparent some of the lads were doing stunts.

Down Miss Johnstone's Line which furnished only one jump went the field in a huge cloud of dust, half right to Liddell's Bung, left incline to a big dry cut, which a lot of hounds refused, away to Obstruction Wade and check. This did not last long enough for The Scribe to wipe the dust from his specs.

NO GREEN THERE

Away again, into a village, over a bridge at Chipoo Creek trot South along the North Western Road, and sharp right down that perfectly delightful mile long line yclept Shaw's Joys. At the foot of this line the Foxes had prepared an extremely good wade, but "olo" custom carried the Pack over a narrow bridge through the village to another bridge where Scribe and other old hands had expected a sign to halt.

But not a bit of green shewed. The hunt here was stretched out for at least a mile. A long run off the map till scent carried hounds down to a good wade at 16 Tree Creek, then Crawford's Line, most excellent jumping, due East over some jumps, followed by a check, probably caused by the leaders overrunning paper. Nosing around, the line was soon found, and carried on to green paper—a sign to stop—at a long unnamed stone bridge.

This proved a welcome rest to men and ponies, but no time was lost in moving off again. And now a funny thing happened. The leaders suddenly swung round, why or wherefore this Scribe could not make out, and cut away with seventy-five percent of the Pack going hard due west tallyhoing.

The small remnant got over No. 3 Bridge and also started tallyhoing each party going away from the other as fast as they could.

Scribe quickly made up his mind that the smaller party had hit the right line but tallyhoing was no use, for the large party was then only a distant cloud of dust.

DEAR OLD MASSEY

So gaily he went along alone till he met Benbow at the Diagonal Wade close by Yellow Joss House Line and these two went on together over the two platforms to the west of the Line, down a series of jumps where they met dear old Massey tending a fallen hero who had hit earth on his nostrils but bar for blood none the worse. Anyway good points to Massey. Hence to a wade at Rubicon Creek, low water by good luck, North for a stretch along Rubicon Road, then by Clear Water, over Family Tree platform, three jumps South of Westward Ho with the flags shewing up in the midst of a huge mass of people.

Marah Water Jump, big honest but full of juice came next, then the Flags and Finish at Marah Dry Cut. One or two persons trailed in after the Scribe, then a long long silence. What on earth has become of the greater part of the hounds was the question. Search me, said someone. By and by a small contingent arrived, then another silence. People began to beat it to their motor cars, and the interest of the remainder focussed on a man in Pink at the water jump who was bobbing up and down pulling and tugging at something. Somebody said he had a miraculous shoal of fishes, others that he was playing pogo, and Drakeford Rodger and The Scribe went for to see.

DOLLY AND HIS PONY

There was Dalgarno with a face the color of a pig's liver tugging at a dead beat pony that was lying down in the bottom of the jump, preferring death by drowning to jumping any more jumps.

There was Spence up to his thighs tickling the pony in its fifth rib, but it would not move, till finally the stalwarts heaved it up bodily on to the bank and even then it refused to stand up.

Scribe's attention at this point wandered away to a Young Man on a spotted pony who had been having a bath somewhere. The dust had plastered itself on the bath so that the Young Man looked the exact shade of a bilious movie artiste.

Back to the Finish, night drawing nigh, the two Foxes, both sawbones, looked as grave as at a death bed consultation, but they had only need be happy for they gave the lads an excellent run, honest going and everything hunky-dory.

John Johnstone on that wonderful spotted pony Wiltshire added another win to his already long list. Tremble Young Men, for sure as death he'll run you at Kiangwan on Boxing Day. Hard as nails is John and as a Fox he's super. The arrangements at the Finish yesterday were excellent.

THE CARD

Fifth Hunt

Start: Miss Johnstone's Line.

Finish: Marah.

Laid by: Dr. C. Noel Davis and Dr. W. B. Billinghurst.

1.—Mr. John Johnstone on Wiltshire

2.—Mr. J. V. Botelho on National Union.

3.—Mr. F. Pollock on Shake Down.

4.—Mr. J. Liou on Radiator.

5.—Mr. O. Benz on Grand Slam.

6.—Mr. P. Stang-Lund on Catswampus.

The professional services of both doctors will be available for the Kiangwan Hunt on Boxing Day. Only one casualty is reported so far, this happened in the Fourth Hunt last week when Claude Davis snapped his collar bone. Never mind, Claude, you'll soon be at it again.

All men entitled to do so should don their Pinks for the Christmas Hunt and help make it the function it should be, bright and hot stuff while it lasts.

And now to wish everybody who reads this Comic History A Bright and Merry Christmas.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I'M GONNA LEAVE YOU FLAT - ON THE FIRST
OH PLEASE DONT LEAVE ME - MY TENANTS ARE GOING FAST - NEW APARTMENTS ARE GOING UP ALL AROUND ME - I'LL REDUCE THE RENT - GIVE YOU FREE GAS - RUN THE ELEVATOR ALL NIGHT AND GET YOU PASSES TO THE MOVIES IF YOU'LL STAY -
WHAT ARE THEY DOIN? REHEARSING A PLAY?
NO - NO - AUNTIE IS GOING TO MOVE AND THATS THE LANDLORD DOING HIS STUFF
MAKE HIM LIKE IT AUNT JULIA
INDOOR SPORTS
GIVING YOUR AUNT THE O.D. AS SHE LAYS DOWN THE LAW TO THE HARD BOILED LANDLORD WHO SEEMS TO BE IN AN AWFUL JAM JUST NOW
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Charity Match Teams To Play Game Tuesday

The Marine Engineers Charity Cup match will be played between the Shanghai Recreation Football Club and the Marine Engineers' Football Club on the Shanghai Recreation Football Club's Ground on Tuesday. Kick off at 2-45 sharp.

The following will represent the Marine Engineers' Football Club:

A. T. Hebron, P. Oliveros, G. Norris, M. D. Marshall, G. T. Crawford, G. Knight, A. Clark, A. S. Phillips, T. W. R. Wilson, J. Falconer, W. E. Daily.

Reserves; A. S. Russell, W. Archer, J. Hass, J. S. Russell.

The Recs team will be chosen from:—A H. dos Remedios, E. Turner, J. Xavier, S. Emamooden, C. J. Smith, E. F. Mears, F. C. N. Ollerdessen, G. Johansson, A. Sofoulis, R. J. S. Brandt, F. Witschi, C. Sofoulis, V. Evans, A. Roxburgh, and J. R. Johnansson.

The Best Play To Use

BY SOL METZGER

Wet day, ball in your possession, fourth down, opponents' 40-yard line, tie score, 10 yards to go. The best play here is a high punt, one that carries but 20 to 25 yards and enables your line to get down the field under it. Such a kick is hard to handle and you have an equal chance at recovering a fumble, should one occur. If it does not, rely on your defense stopping the running attack, your opponent necessarily is compelled to launch here, thus forcing him to punt, in case he does not do so immediately. Rarely, are long punts gotten off on wet field. Your play is to give the opponent the ball well down the field in his own territory. A high punt of this kind will rarely roll over the opponents' goalline. If it does, no harm is done, as a touchback results and he brings it out to his 20-yard line.

World Series Stars

ROSS YOUNG

Right fielder of the New York Giants and a very good one. He has not hit below .300 since coming to New York from Rochester in 1918, his best average being .351 in 1920.

Quiet, unassuming, fast on the bases, left handed as a hitter, entirely right handed otherwise; birthplace, Shiner, Texas, April 10, 1897; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 152 pounds; disposition, tractable.

Young, whose real name is said to be Youngs, got his start with Austin in the Texas League in 1914, went down a peg to Lampasas and Brennam, of the M. T. League, for the rest of 1914 and part of 1915, came back with Houston to remain for part of the 1916 season, finished the year with Sherman, of the Western Association.

There he hit .362 in 137 games and was purchased by the Giants, who shipped him on to Rochester to see what would happen. All he did was to hit .356 for 140 games and was back with the Giants in 1918, there to remain.

Scotland Meets English Rugby Eleven Tuesday

The annual rugby match between England and Scotland will be played Tuesday. All players are asked to be on the ground by 3:15. The game will commence at 3:30 p.m. (sharp).

ENGLAND

(Back) C. S. Holdsworth (Three Quarters) G. F. H. Bichard, R. Bathurst, R. L. S. Webb and A. E. Seddon. (Half Backs) G. E. Goolden and Rev. C. E. Spencer (Capt.) (Forwards) E. A. Jenkinson, J. H. Rackes, D. W. Leach, W. B. Rigden, L. H. Whitall, P. E. Dawson, Lt. Baker and L. S. Barff. (Reserves) C. W. Glass and O. J. Barnes.

SCOTLAND

(Back) R. B. Roach (Three Quarters) Lt. Laing, Lt. Skinner, G. D. Nicholl and A. J. Evans. (Half Backs) Lt. Robertson and Lt. Terry, (Forwards) H. E. D. Adams (Capt.) R. Millar, J. R. Harder, J. C. Stewart, J. G. B. Dewar, Lt. Commdr. Adam, A. Hutcheson and J. R. Masson (Reserves) M. A. A. Mackintosh and L. M. Bell.

Chicago Sets Dates For Skating Meets

(China Press Service)

Chicago.—National outdoor speed skating championships, recently awarded to Chicago are to be held here Jan. 26 to 28, it was announced by J. T. Fitzgerald here today, following a meeting of the Western Skating Union, at which the date was set. This will be the first important skating tourney Chicago has held in years.

Club Elevens Win And Lose

(Continued from Page 1)

driving whenever a chance occurred, but his luck was out, and with Clarke blanketted by Seredkin, he and Falconer were not strong enough to pierce the Club defence.

For the winners, Tonkin was in great form at back. Seredkin had eyes for no one but Clarke, and stuck to him like a brother. And all the forwards were good, perhaps Goldman and Nash, the pick they combined beautifully and played football all the way. Crawford and Knight were grand for the Engineers, playing clean, fast football, which was a treat to watch, and let it be recorded that when the former and Goldman were racing for goal, he never tried to trip Goldman when he slipped by and scored, while later in an exactly similar position Goldman was tripped by another of the Engineers' defence when he failed to hold him cleanly.

Wilson and Falconer worked double tides and had distinct hard luck on several occasions, but they had not must support from the left wing and the Club defence were able to concentrate on them.

Mr. Gabbutt referred the game excellently. From the outset he shut down on the rough stuff, and he passed up no single breach of the rules that was at all palpable to unbiassed spectators.

RECS vs. CUSTOMS

The Recs were at home to the Customs in the 1st round of the Skottowe Cup and although four of their regular team were missing, through injuries, had little trouble in disposing of their opponents. The Customs won the toss and took advantage of the wind. The game was only a few minutes old when Roxburgh notched the first point. A little later Alex Sofoulis scored a second point. The Recs were doing all the pressing but the Customs broke away and a quick run to the other end forced Remedios to clear. He kicked weakly and things looked dangerous, but turner cleared. Before half time the veteran Dicky Brandt added a third goal. For the first half hour of the second half the Recs swarmed round the Customs goal but could not score. The visiting goalie brought off some marvellous saves. Finally from a scrimmage in front of goal Sofoulis headed into the net. From a free kick Turner scored from twenty-five yards out. Witschi added number six. Brandt in a flash of his old speed collided with the goalkeeper who tried in vain to elude him. Witschi, following up, shot into the net but was ruled offside. A little later the Customs back kicked through his own goal and the game ended in a win for the Recs by seven goals to nil. For the losers the goalkeeper was the pick of the team. On the run of play there was only one team in it and the Recs fully deserved their victory.

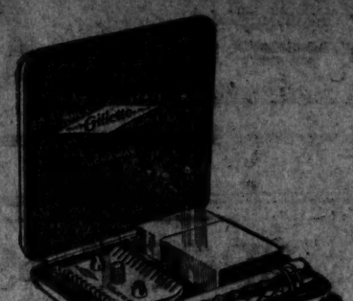
RECS 2nd vs. T. H. SCHOOL

The calls of the first team caused the Recs second team to lose their first league game.

The game was of the most ragged description and ended in a win for the School by five goals to four.

The above game will take place today at the Hongkew Park, Game commencing at 3:00 o'clock sharp. The following will represent the Club Lusitano.

A. Allanson, A. Collaco, A. Almeida, N. Collaco (Capt.), A. Remedios, J. Lima, P. Costa, L. Marcal, H. Collaco, F. Gutierrez, A. Maitland.



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Note particularly the Fulcrum Shoulder, the Overhanging Cap, the Channeled Guard.

As you shave, the skin lies flat against the tangent of the cap and guard. The beard springs upright against the shaving edge. The blade cuts square across the hair at the very surface of the skin—each hair clipped clean through.

Your face is left smooth and clean; cool and refreshing.

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The leading features are:

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3. *Adjustable Short Flexure*
4. *Channeled Guard*
5. *Micrometric Precision*

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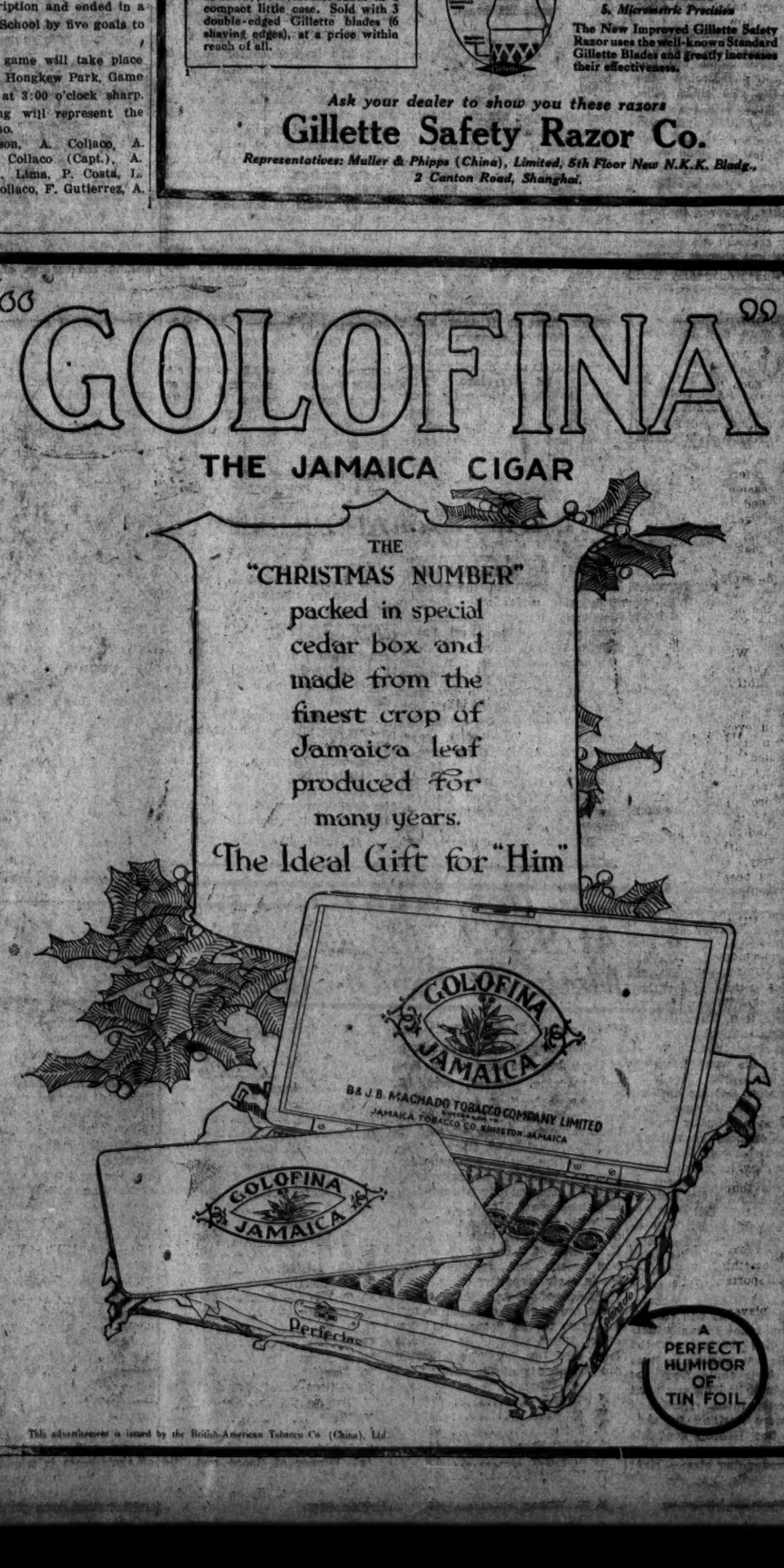
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A PERFECT HUMIDOR OF TIN FOIL

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Sportsmanship Is Absent In Professional Football, Says Well Known Amateur

London, Nov. 12.—The views expressed by the famous amateur football forward, Mr. Stanley S. Harris, in a letter which appeared in The Times this week on the subject of professional football, will give many people furiously to think. If only for the fact that he was capped six times by England, now nearly 20 years ago, the old Cambridge and Corinthian player's conclusions are worthy of serious consideration, however much we may agree or disagree with them.

"It is clear," he declares, "from newspaper reports and articles that considerable apprehension exists at the present time lest 'sportsmanship' in sport should become a lost quality. Especially is this the case with reference to professional football."

And then Mr. Harris proceeds to back up his opening statement by argument. The moment for opening a discussion on this subject is, he continues, particularly favourable now that the Corinthians are about to enter for the English Cup. "There can be little doubt in the mind of any person who has watched any professional football of late years that sportsmanship is practically non-existent. This is not to say for one moment that the individual professional is not a sportsman. On the contrary, at heart he usually is, and a good man as well; but he is the slave of circumstance."

SPECTATORS TAKEN TO TASK

Football crowds next come under the castigation of Mr. Harris. "At almost any professional match nowadays the impartial observer cannot fail to be impressed by the following facts: The crowd as a whole has no sense of sport whatever. They are there to see their own side win, and they have not much interest as to how that result is accomplished, but do their best by fair means or foul to bring it about.

They do not hesitate to hoot the referee if any of the latter's decisions meet with their disapproval; they are quick to barrack any member of the opposing side whose play seems a trifle too robust for their liking; but seldom do they interfere with any member of the team they are supporting, however dirty his play may be; they lose no opportunity—I speak from experience—of ridiculing any player of the opposing side whose play seems likely to be affected by such conduct."

THE "OLD SOLDIER"

Next it is the players' turn to be lectured. After pointing out that players are naturally influenced by such conditions Mr. Harris considers it is "lamentable to see a professional player appear to be seriously injured and then resume with redoubled vigour a few moments later; to see him dispute the referee's decisions on countless occasions, and to view the undignified spectacle of a whole team swarming round the referee, yelling and gesticulating, in order to make him reconsider some decision.

It is to the everlasting credit of referees that they are so little affected by the moral atmosphere; that they can be induced to take on the job at all, passes my comprehension. Whether there be any remedy for the above state of affairs is doubtful. Professional football has become a business, and as such sportsmanship disappears, and even initiative and enterprise in the actual play are largely killed in the natural desire to catch the eye and create a good impression. You cannot blame the pro. He is, as I said above, merely the slave of circumstance, and that is why really brilliant play, either individually or collectively, is now seldom seen and has been replaced by a not too intelligent machine-like accuracy."

A POSSIBLE REMEDY

And having delivered himself of this little sermon, Mr. Harris proceeds to point the only possible remedy he can think of, and that is to scrap the "ridiculous rule which makes it possible for a referee to give a foul for a heavy shoulder charge on the plea that it is too violent. Nothing is too violent if it is fair, and it is partly the existence of this rule and zeal with which it is applied which has produced the artificial position now in existence. Undoubtedly the Corinthians, who charge hard but never foul, will have endless fouls given against them under present conditions."

Mr. Harris next proceeds to suggest rules which, if introduced by the Football Association, might do something towards restoring real sportsmanship. They are:—

1.—Any player who disputes the decision of the referee shall be reported and suspended for at least three months.

2.—If unsportsmanlike behavior occurs on the part of a crowd, on any ground, that ground will be closed for an indefinite period.

3.—Playing to the gallery, especially in the matter of injuries, is strongly to be discouraged by club directorates.

In addition the rule concerning "violent play" should be eliminated.

Unless something is done on the lines indicated Mr. Harris fears that Association football will become dead in all schools and survive only as a business, devoid of sport or real feeling.

* * *

WHERE CROWDS ARE FAIR

Mr. Harris has, I venture to suggest, greatly exaggerated the supposed evils of professional football. Of course, the game has developed into a gigantic business; how could it be otherwise when almost every town of note in the country wants its own football team, composed of the best players obtainable, all trained and specially prepared for the playing of football?

But does Mr. Harris seriously ask us to believe that, because of the commercial aspect which has grown with the game, sportsmanship has become practically non-existent? If he does, then one can only conclude he has been exceedingly unfortunate in his choice of matches. There are black sheep in every family. Even in a match two years ago between a team of Corinthian Veterans and a Public School XI, Mr. Harris admits that several of the Corinthian players questioned the decisions of the referee. There are scores of players who play football for a livelihood who do not do that, and if Mr. Harris will look around he will find there are many crowds that can see two sides in a game, applaud the visiting team, and voice their disapproval when their own players show a disposition to overstep the bounds of fair play.

Whilst human nature is what it is, we shall never purge crowds of some bias in favor of their own team. I am with Mr. Harris whole-heartedly in his condemnation of players who question referees' decisions, and of referees who will not allow players to charge. If there were more good honest charging, there would be far less ankle-tapping. I have quoted the salient points of Mr. Harris's letter, because it is desirable everybody interested in football should read them and weigh them carefully.

Mrs. Georges Carpentier And Jacqueline

Mme Georges Carpentier and Jacqueline

GEORGES Carpentier, France's boxing idol, is working on a moving picture in England, but his wife and little baby are enjoying life on the warm sands of the beach near Dieppe, France.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

would discover "The undiscovered Country from whose bourn no passenger returns." He would revel in "Sherlock Holmes" and yet, after meeting the famous author of the book in Auckland, he has nothing but sincere pity for Conan Doyle who has lately been trying to follow false clues into a land which leaves no traces.

The Great Carter is an American. His mother and father came from England. They found a resting place at Baltimore. It was there that they informed a waiting world that a son had arrived. It was in that very same place—some twenty-five years ago—that a man came and thoroughly mystified the populace. That man was the son that had been born about a score of years previously, and was unable to do a thing for himself without the help of those English parents of his. Of course he was The Great Carter even then—at least to his mother and father.

Carter has done many things in his time. I don't quite know how old he is. I note that his hair is silvered but still plentiful. I cannot but recognise that his face is still youthful, and that about his eyes the crows feet have not yet taken up their abode.

And yet he has been running all over the globe for a couple of decades. There isn't a continent that has not been explored by him. There is hardly a country that has not been mystified. He was here about fourteen years ago, and the Lyceum Theater was packed to the doors whenever he appeared. I have met a few people who saw him in those days and they all pronounce him a pretty good scout. My chat with him can enable me to fall in with their views.

By the way, he has a lion. It is reckoned to be one of the largest in captivity. He has any amount of tales to tell about the beast. As a matter of fact it isn't a beast at all. It is one of the nicest old things that you could imagine. Just at the present time, with Christmas upon us, I guess that many a parent would like to purchase it as a plaything for the kiddies. Carter loves the tawney animal. That one time king of the forest loves Carter. And that's how it should be.

He was in Portugal when Manoel, the king, was told that he could go. One of the things that the Young Monarch left behind was a lion. He and his brother had captured it upon a shooting expedition. It was only a little bit of a thing and easily trainable. The mother and father had been shot, and tiny son was brought back to be the favorite of a king. When the king ceased to be a favorite with Portugal he left his lion behind. Then Carter came along and after a little red and blue tape he managed to annex the lion.

The Great Carter and his lion will appear at the Isis Theater on Christmas Day for the first time. With the magician and his pet will also appear ten first class entertainers and I fancy the ensemble will captivate the town.

* * *

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CO.

"When a Scot is a good teller, he's a good teller." I haven't the faintest desire to question that point. I have met lots of Scots and I have found them all good "fellers." But yesterday I met another Scot who was not a "feller" at all. She was a particularly charming woman, and her name was Miss Macfarlane. Her life has not been a long one up to the present, but she has been able to get quite a lot of good work into it. She has spent many of her years in Australia, and when she was able to throw aside her lesson books she became a thoroughly up-to-date business woman, who could hold her own with the best of our theatrical advance agents. She has been in Shanghai for some little time and has arranged for many of the big shows we have enjoyed.

Now she is in close touch with the Grand Italian Opera Company and it was about them that we had an interesting chat yesterday. They come direct from Italy, and made their first appearance at Singapore with tremendous success. They are at present in Manila and will shortly proceed to Hongkong for a short season. Miss Macfarlane hopes that they will be able to open in Shanghai, at the Olympic, in the first week in January. As the company are definitely booked for the Imperial Theater, Tokio, the season will be limited to ten nights only.

Signor Carpi is the impresario of the galaxy, and he has procured a wonderful set of artists. Most of us know the baritone Scamuzzi. He simply delighted us with his singing a few years ago. Miss Macfarlane speaks in high praise of the tenor, Cappelli. She heard him in Australia and she proclaims him one of the first class. Australia simply idolised him.

It is pleasing to read from the various newspaper cuttings that have come to hand that fine singing is accompanied by just as good acting.

* * *

COMING

Bandman's have given us a splendid sample of what they can produce in their present farcical company. Everyone you meet is quite enthusiastic about the fine acting and the excellent players.

But other good things are coming. The Courtneidge-Holloway Co., and the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Co. are booked to us. The Hawaiian Troubadours, and a new company—the Pixies—are also on the way. Letters from Calcutta tell me that the Courtneidge-Holloway troupers are great. They carry scads of fine scenery. They have first class artists. It only needs a glance at their plays to agree that they are the catches of the season. The repertoire includes the "Gard n of Allah," "A Bird of Paradise," Abraham Lincoln, "The Man From Toronto," "The Bat," "If Four Walls Told," "Carnival," and "Bull-Dog Drummond."

All these plays have naturally proved popular in Calcutta and we can expect a similar verdict here.

A Sports Editorial

IF BALL PLAYERS FORM A UNION

(New York Herald)

Professional baseball players seem to be intent on destroying all illusions about the game which still remain with the ardent enthusiast. They apparently want to kill off the impression that there is real rivalry among the various clubs in a league and between the two major organisations. They seem to desire to do away with the notion that it is a case of a struggle to the death. They will head straight for that goal if the players' union becomes a reality. It has been organised, but is confined to a scattering membership in the National League.

The public wants to be deluded into the belief that the old up and at 'em days of baseball have not gone. It likes to labor under the delusion that rival players are ready to go at one another's throats on the smallest provocation. In the recent world series many of the onlookers lamented over the lack of real scrapping, real language shooting from one dugout to the other—fists raised and anger brought at least to the snapping point. The complaint was made that the players were tame.

Baseball fans want clean competition. They are opposed to rowdy tactics and umpire baiting. But they do like a little sauce with their game. They do not like to think of all players banded together for their general welfare. A players' union may be necessary to curb the rapacity of some of the owners. But a union would develop a grave danger for the game. It would bring about an atmosphere inimical to the best interests of base ball and in the long-run to the best interests of the players themselves. They had better think it over and move slowly.

Judge Landis, the Baseball Commissioner, took his office to protect the player as well as the owner. He is capable, fearless and honest. The players had better rely on his judgment and ability to do the right thing and let that union die a sudden death. Unions may sometimes be desirable, but not for baseball.

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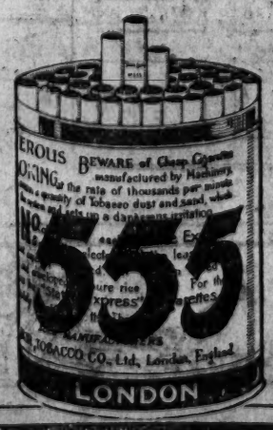

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